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S^r. Richard Bakers
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E N G L A N D.

In a Succinct HISTORY of the Successions of
the English Monarchy.

John Baker

L O N D O N,

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AN
ABRIDGMENT
OF
St. Richard Bakers
CHRONICLE
OF THE
KINGS
OF
ENGLAND.

In a Succinct HISTORY of the Successions of
the English Monarchy.

TO give you a short Account of the Danish Kings of England, I shall begin with *Canutus*, the First of them, altho' the Thirty fourth Monarch of the Englishmen. After several Battels fought, and too much Blood spilt, for the Sovereignty of this Land, by him and King *Ethelred*, surnamed the *Unready*; the latter, tired with Age and Arms, died, leaving his Son *Edmund Ironsides* to enter the List with him. Betwixt these two and their Armies there were many fierce Disputes; at length they and their Forces being met at *Dearhurst*, near the River of *Severn*, and both vigorously resolved there to try the Fortune of the Field, and to establish the Title of the one by the others Downfall; a certain Captain, of Name uncertain, (as is reported) stepped forth betwixt the two Armies, and spoke to this effect to them; *That he who would wear the Crown, should bear the Hazard himself, without the confusion of so many Men; and either try the Fortune of a single Combate, who should command, and who obey; or divide betwixt them the Kingdom, which might suffice Two, that had maintained Seven, viz. in time of the Heptarchie.* This was no sooner spoke, but it was with joy accepted on both sides, and the two Princes assailed each other most dangerously, first on Horfe-
back,
B

The History of the Successions.

back, and after as valiantly on Foot. At length being both pretty equally wearied, upon a Compromise desired by Canutus, and such like Words as these spoken by him, *What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title, to endanger our Lives? Were it not better to lay Malice aside, and condescend to a loving Agreement? Let us therefore now become sworn Brothers, and divide the Kingdom between us:* This said, they both threw down their Swords, embraced as Friends; and thus was the Kingdom divided betwixt these two Princes. But King Edmund did not long survive; for being required to a Place for Nature's Necessity, Duke Edrick, his own Brother, thrust from under the Draught into his Body a sharp Spear, and then cutting off his Head, presented it to Canutus, the better to insinuate himself into his Favour and Kindness; but he was as good as his word in a little time, when he said, *That in reward of that Service, the Bringers own Head should be advanced above all the Peers of his Kingdom:* for soon after, by his especial Command, that prodigious Wretches Head bid his Shoulders farewell, and was placed upon the highest Gate, to overlook London. Thus Canutus being already possessor of half the Kingdom, by his Death now seized the whole, and attained to that Point of Glory and Felicity, which never any of this Nation could before, to be Sovereign Lord of the whole Isle. His Coronation was performed at London, by the Hands of Lyvingus surnamed *Elstane*, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Year of Christ Jesus, 1017.

Canutus possessor of the whole Kingdom.
His Coronation.

His Wives.
1. Alfgive.

He had two Wives: First, *Alfgive*, the Daughter of a Mercian Duke, named *Elfbelme*, said to have been Earl of Northampton; her Mothers Name *Ulfstine*, Inheretrix of the Town Hampton in Staffordshire, from her called *Ulfstunhampton*, now *Wolverhampton*.

2. Emma.

Secondly, *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred the Unready*. From the time of her first Marriage she was called in England, *Elfgive*, after the Name of most of the former Queens which had succeeded *St. Elfgive*.

This *Emma* was the second Wife of King *Ethelred*, and the Daughter of *Richard* the Second Duke of Normandy, and Sister of Duke *Richard*, and Duke *Robert*, Father to *William* the First. Her Mother was Sister to *Herfast* the Dane, Grandfather of *William Fitz-Osbert*, afterward Earl of Hereford. She had by *Ethelred* two Sons, *Edward*, born at *Istip* in the County of *Oxford*, and brought up in France all the time of his Youth, with his Uncle *Richard*, the third of that Name, Duke of Normandy. When *Hardicanute* (his Half-brother) was King, he returned to England, and was honourably received and entertained by him, and, after his death, succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Her second Son by *Ethelred* was *Alfred*; conveyed into Normandy for fear of *Canutus*, with his eldest Brother *Edward*, and returned into England to see his Mother, then being at *Winchester*, in the second Year of King *Harold* surnamed *Harefoot*; by whose Practice he was trained towards London, apprehended at *Guildford* in *Survey*, deprived of his Eye-sight, and committed Prisoner to the Monastery of *Ely*; His Normans that came with him most cruelly murdered; and he himself, soon after deceasing, was buried in the Church of the said Monastery.

His Issue by his first Wife.
1. Sweyn.

His Issue were, first, *Sweyn*, by the Lady *Alfgive*; born before his Father was King of England, and before his Father's death was constituted King of Norway, lately conquered from *Olaffe* called the *Martyr*; where he began his Reign A.D. 1035, being the Eighteenth of his Father's Reign in England. After he had with dislikes ruled that Realm Five Years, he was rejected of the Norwegians his Subjects, and deceasing without Heir of his Body, left the Kingdom to the Native Heir, *Magnat*, the Son of *Olaffe*, who had been wrongfully dispossessed by *Canute*.

2. Harold.

Harold, his second Son by the said Lady, was also born before his Father obtained the English Crown, and, for his exceeding swiftness, was surnamed *Harefoot*. He remained with his Father in England, after he had disposed of Denmark to *Hardicanute*, and Norway to *Sweyn*, his Brethren, expecting something in Reversion. But perceiving at his Father's death, that England was also appointed to his Brother *Hardicanute*, he took the advantage of his Absence, and assumed the Sovereignty of this Kingdom to himself.

By his second Wife.
1. Hardicanute.

Hardicanute, the third Son of the King, but his first by Queen *Emma*, was born about the beginning of his Father's Reign, and towards the end of the same was constituted King of the Danes, and designed to succeed him after his death in this Kingdom; but being absent then in Denmark, was disappointed by his Brother *Harold*, who succeeded his Father; after whose death, he also succeeded him.

Gunhilda,

of the KINGS of England.

3

Gunhilda, the Daughter of *Canute* and *Emma*, was the first Wife of *Henry* the third. 2. *Gunhilda*, Roman Emperour, Son of the Emperour *Conrade*, the second of that Name, surnamed *Salike*.

Another Lady is reported to be the Daughter of *Canute*, and the second Wife of *Godefricke*, Prince of the *Vandals*, by whom he had *Henry* King of that Nation: This Lady, upon sundry strong Inducements, cannot be reputed Legitimate, as my Author informs me. *Speed. Chron. fo. 387. nu. 25.*

Harold, the second Danish King of England, Anno Dom. 1036.

Canutus being dead, and *Hardicanute* (his Son by Queen *Emma*) then in Denmark, *Harold* his elder, but (as *William Malmesbury* will have it) his base Brother, forebore not the Opportunity offered: For seeing himself in his Father's Life-time neglected, and by Will at his Death, England, with that of Denmark, heaped upon *Hardicanute*; He, by his strong Interest in the Londoners and Danes, Mercians and Northumbrians, got to be Proclaimed and Consecrated King, and was solemnly Crowned at *Oxford* by *Elnothus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He Reigned four Years and some Months, and is said to have died at *Oxford*, in April, 1040. neither leaving Wife nor Children behind him.

Harold the second Danish King of England.

His Coronation.

Hardicanute, the third Danish King of England, Anno Dom. 1040.

After *Harold's* decease, both the English and Danes, as the best way now to secure their Peace, with all haste sent into Denmark, with Proffers of the Scepter, and their forward Allegiance, only to *Hardicanute*. He, not refusing the Offer, immediately embarked his Men of War, and with so favourable a Wind took Seas, that he arrived on the Coast of *Kent* the sixth day after he had set Sail out of Denmark; and with great Pomp conveyed to London, was there proclaimed King of England, and Crowned in London by *Elnothus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He Reigned two Years, lacking ten Days, and died after this manner, viz. At the Celebration of a great Marriage, contracted between a Danish Lord, called *Canute*, and Lady *Githa*, the Daughter of a Nobleman, whose Name was *Osgot*, in a Solemn Assembly and Banquet at *Lambeth*, the Eighth of June, revelling and carousing, amidst his Cups he suddenly fell down, without Speech or Breath, having had neither Wife nor Child that is read of. His Body, with all due Obsequies, was interred by his Father at *Winchester*.

His Coronation.

Speed, fo. 392.

1. & 2. col.

nu. 11.

Sim. Dunelm.

Mat. Westm.

His Death.

With the death of this King died all Rule of the Danes in this Land, and the sacred Spark of the Saxon Fire (thro three of their Successions) buried in their own Ashes, began now to take Flame, and to burn most bright; which was Prince *Edward*, (now commonly called *The Confessor*) the Son of King *Ethelred* by *Emma*, as aforesaid: and although there were others betwixt him and the Crown, as namely, *Edward* and *Edmund*, the Sons of the *Ironside*; yet the one dying in Hungary without Issue of Body, the other there living as a Banished Man (by Sirname the *Outlaw*) was neither so well regarded, nor thought so worthy of Government, as this other *Edward* was, whom therefore they sent for, and with so great Applause and Acclamation proclaimed, that the present Joy seemed to prognosticate a perpetual Happiness to the English, who had been most miserably afflicted by the Danes for Two hundred forty two Years; though this Line again failed before it was well begun.

Edward the Confessor.

Edward

Edward the Confessor, Son of King Ethelred, the Thirty seventh Monarch of the Englishmen.

Edward the Confessor, the 37th. Monarch of England.

THIS Edward, before the dead Corps of *Hardicanute* could be interred, was with a general Consent of the Nobles elected their King: They sending Security into *Normandy* (where his Mother had conveyed him to Duke *Richard* her Brother) with Profers of the Crown, he accepted of it.

His Coronation. His Coronation was at *Winchester*, with great Concourse of People; and the Celebration performed by *Edsine* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the very day of *Christ's* Resurrection, Anno 1042. being towards Forty years of Age: And he Reigned with such Justice and Piety, that he obtained the Venerable Name of *Saint*, and to Posterities is distinguished from the other *Edwards* by the Adjunct *Confessor*.

This King Reigned Twenty years, six months, and twenty seven days, died the fourth of *January*, 1066. and was buried in *St. Peter's* Church at *Westminster*, which he himself had built (for the discharge of his vowed Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*) the morrow after the Feast of the *Epiphany*.

His Wife, Editha. He married *Editha*, a Lady incomparable both for Beauty and Vertue, the Daughter of *Goodwin*, Duke of the *West-Saxons*, and Earl of *Kent*. Her Mother was *Githa*, the Sister of *Sweyn* the younger, King of *Denmark*. She was married to him in 1045. and the Fourth of his Reign. She was his Wife Eighteen years, and surviving him, lived a Widow Eight more, and in the Eighth year of *William* the First his Reign died, in *December* 1074. and was buried by her Husband in *St. Peter's* Church at *Westminster*.

Her death.

Harold the Second.

Harold II. **H**AROLD the Second succeeds him, Son to Earl *Goodwine*, and Brother-in-Law to *Edward the Confessor*. His Mother was *Githa* Daughter of Duke *Wolfe*, and Sister to *Sweyn* the younger, King of *Denmark*, by *Estrich* his Wife, who was Sister to *Cnut*, the great King of *England*.

His Coronation. The second day after *Edward* died, being the day of his Burial, *Harold* made himself King, none of the Nobility disliking what he had done. The day of his Coronation was upon *Friday* the Fifth of *January*, being the Feast of the *Epiphany*, 1066.

Three several Reports are affirmed of *Edward's* Dispose of the Crown; the first was to the *Norman* Duke, who made that the Anchor-hold of his Claim; the second to young *Edgar*, to whom he was Great-Uncle; and the last to this *Harold*, as saith *Eadmerus* and *Marianus*, who lived at the same time, and writeth, That *Harold* thereupon was Consecrated and Crowned by *Aldredus* Archbishop of *York*; so that hereby he is freed by some from the Imputation of Intrusion and Wrong.

His Wives. 1. Anonyma. 2. Algeth. His first Wife, whom he had married and buried before he was King, I find not named by any of our Writers.

His second Wife, *Algeth*, was the Widow of *Gruffith ap Llewelyn* King of *North-Wales*, the Sister of *Edwin* and *Morcar*, Earls of *Yorkshire* and *Chester*, and Daughter of *Algar*, Son of *Leoffrick*, Son of *Leofwine*, all Earls of *Chester*, *Leicester*, and *Lincoln*. She was married to him, being then but Duke, in the last year of *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, 1065. Neither did she long enjoy him, nor her Queenly Title, after his aspiring to the Crown; for being resident in *London* when he was slain, from thence she was conveyed by her Brethren to *Westchester*, where she lived in mean Estate, and in good quiet, without any Princely Shew or Name, during the rest of her Life, which lasted a great part of the *Conqueror's* Reign.

His Issue. Goodwine. *Goodwine*, the eldest Son of King *Harold*, after his Father's death and overthrow by *William* the First, went into *Denmark*, to King *Sweyn* his Cousin-German, and there lived and died.

of the KINGS of England.

5 *Edmund*, the second Son, took part with his Brother *Goodwine* of all Pleasures and Calamities whatsoever; went with him from *Ireland* into *Denmark*, and died also in that Country.

Magnus, the third Son, went with his Brothers into *Ireland*, and returned with them the first time into *England*, and is never after that mentioned amongst them, nor elsewhere, unless (as some conjecture) he be that *Magnus* who became an An-chorer.

Wolfe, the fourth Son, seems to be born of Queen *Algeth*, for he was never mentioned amongst his other Brethren; and having better Friends by his Mothers Side, was left in *England*, whereas they were forced thence; nor is he spoke of in all the Reign of *William the First*: yet after his death he is named amongst his Prisoners, with Earl *Morcar* his Uncle, if Queen *Algeth* was his Mother, and was by *William Rufus* released, and honoured with the Honour of Knighthood.

Gunhild, a Daughter of King *Harold*, is mentioned by *John Capgrave* (the Writer of the *English Saints*) in the Life of *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, reporting her to have been a Nun in a Monastery of *England*.

Another Daughter of King *Harold*, not named by any of our Writers, is mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, lib. 11. in his *Danish* History, to have come into *Denmark* with her two Brethren, and afterwards was there, by King *Swain* the younger, given in Marriage to *Gerestef*, called of the *Danes* *Waldemar*, King of the *Russians*, and by him to have had a Daughter, that was the Mother of *Waldemar* the first of that Name, King of *Denmark*, from whom all the *Danish* Kings, for many Ages after succeeded.

And now come we to the Entrance of the *Normans*, under *William* the First, commonly called *The Conqueror*.

THE NORMAN LINE.

William the First, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, called The Conqueror.

THE Donation of *Edward the Confessor* (together with his Relation to him) was that whereon our *William* the First principally built his Claim to the *English* Crown; but *Harold* (having possessed himself of it, and) opposing him in it, *William* was resolved, by force of Arms, to recover his Right against him.

Upon this a great Battel was fought at *Pemsey* in *Sussex*, about seven Miles from *Hastings*, upon *Saturday* the Fourteenth of *October*, Anno Domini 1066. between King *Harold* and Duke *William*, in which the *English* met with a general Destruction, and *Harold* with the loss of his Kingdom and Life, and was afterwards born in Soldier-like Equipage to *Waltham* in *Essex*, and there honourably Interred.

The Field being *William's*, with much Waste through *Kent*, *Sussex*, *Hampshire*, and *Berkshire*, he came unto *Wallingford*, and crolling there the *Thames*, passed through the Counties of *Oxford*, *Bucks*, and *Hertford*, where staying at *Berkamstead*, *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, *Walter* Bishop of *Hereford*, with the Earls *Edwine* and *Morcar*, and *Edgar* himself, yielded their Allegiance to the Duke.

But then *William* hastned his Coronation as fast as he could (and it was no more than good Policy required), which was solemnized at *Westminster*, on *Munday*, being *Christmas-day*, 1066. and received there the Crown at the Hands of *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, causing the Bishops and Barons to take the Oath of Allegiance to him; and himself likewise, at the Altar of *St. Peter*, took a solemn Oath to defend the Rights of the Church, to establish good Laws, and to see Justice uprightly administered, as became a good King.

C

Mand,

Harold's Death.

William Duke of Normandy Crowned King of England.

Coronation Oath.

His Wife.

Maud, the Wife of King *William*, was the Daughter of *Baldvyn* the Fifth, surnamed *The Gentle*, Earl of *Flanders*. Her Mother was *Alice*, Daughter of *Robert* King of *France*, the Son of *Hugh Capet*; married to him when but a Duke, at the Castle of *Angi* in *Normandy*; and in the second year of his Reign over *England* she was Crowned Queen, on *Whitsunday*, 1068. She died the second of *November*, in the sixteenth Year of his Reign, 1083. and was Interred at *Cane* in *Normandy*, in Saint *Maries* Church, within the Monastery of Nuns which she had there founded.

His Issue.
1. Robert.

Robert, his and her eldest Son, was surnamed *Curlew*, signifying in the old *Norman French*, *Short-Boots*. He only succeeded his Father in the Duchy of *Normandy*, and he also lost that to his Brother *Henry* King of *England*, at the Battel of *Edinburgh*, 1106. and being taken Prisoner, had his Eyes put out, and was committed to the Castle of *Cardiff* in *South-wales*, and after twenty eight years Imprisonment, there died, the Year before his Brother *Henry*, 1134. and was buried at *Gloucester*, in the middle of the Quire of *St. Peter's* Church. He had two Wives: 1. *Margaret*, Daughter of *Herbert* Earl of *Mayne*, both married in their Childhood, and she died before they came to the years of Consent. 2. *Sybill*, Daughter of *Jeffrey*, and Sister to *William*, Earls of *Conversana* in *Italy*, and Niece of *Robert* Guiscard Duke of *Apulia*. By her he had two Sons, *William*, and *Henry*. This *Henry* was slain by mischance, as he was Hunting in the *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*. *William* was Earl of *Flanders* in Right of Queen *Maud* his Grandmother, succeeding *Charles* of *Denmark* in that Earldom. He had two Wives: *Sybill* (whose Mother *Sybill* was the Daughter of *Foulke* Earl of *Angou*) after divorced from him, and re-married to *Terry* of *Alsace* his Successor. 2. *Joan*, Daughter of *Humbert* Earl of *Morien*, now called *Savoy*, Sister of Queen *Alice* of *France*, Wife of King *Lewis* the *Great*. He died six years before his Father, of a Wound at the Siege of the Castle of *Angi* in *Normandy*, 27 July, in the twenty eighth year of King *Henry* his Uncle 1129. without Issue, and was buried at *St. Omer*, in the Monastery of *St. Bertin*.

His Eldest.

Richard, the second Son of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was born in *Normandy*, and after his Father was King, came into *England*. He was also killed by the goring of a Stag, as he was Hunting in the *New-Forest* of *Hampshire*, being very young: His Body was conveyed to *Winchester*, and there buried on the South side of the Quire of the Cathedral Church.

His Son.

William, the third Son of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, born in *Normandy* in the one and twentieth Year of his Fathers Dukedom, ten Years before he was King, 1059. He was surnamed *Rufus*, from his Red Hair; brought up under *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury* he served under his Father at the Battel of *Gerberoth* in *Normandy*, 1079. wherein he was wounded. He always framed his Actions so pleasing to his Fathers Honours, that he thought him much worthier than his elder Brothers to succeed in his Kingdom.

His Son.

Henry, the fourth and youngest Son of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, born in *England*, at *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, the third Year of his Fathers Reign, 1070. The ancient Annals of *St. Austin* in *Canterbury*, MSS. say he was *Philosophia peregre informatus*, instructed beyond-Sea in *Philosophy*; and for his good Proficiency in Learning, was surnamed *Beauclerk*. Upon his Return he was made Knight, at sixteen Years old, by his Father, at *Westminster*, in *Whitsontide*, the nineteenth Year of his Reign, 1086. And though at his Fathers death he had nothing bequeathed him but *Treasure*, yet afterward he succeeded his Brothers both in the Kingdom of *England* and Duchy of *Normandy*, as the Inscription on his Great Seal doth testify, viz. *Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum*; and on the other side, *Henricus Dei Gratia Dux Normannorum*.

His Son.

Matilda, the eldest Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was born in *Normandy*, bred up in *England*, and carried again into *Normandy*; and in the ninth Year of the Kings Reign, 1075. on *Easter-day*, her Father offered her up with great solemnity, in the Church of *Feschampe*, and Vailed, to be a Nun in the Monastery there. Afterwards she was chosen by the Nuns of *Our Lady* at *Cane* to be Abbess of their Monastery, which her Mother founded; there she died, and there she was Interred.

His Son.

Constance, the second Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was the first Wife of *Allyne* Earl of *Leitch-Britain*, surnamed in the *Brittish*, *Fergent*; in *English*, *Red*: In regard of which Marriage, and his Service done at the Conquest of *England*, his Father-in-Law gave him all the Lands of Earl *Edwine*. She died very young, and without Issue, and was buried in the Abby of *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*.

Adelis.

Adelis, or *Adeliza*, the third Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was in her Childhood contracted unto Duke *Harold*, when in *Normandy*, a young Widower; but he refused her, and took another Wife, and usurped the Kingdom of *England* after the death of *St. Edward the Confessor*, whereby he occasioned his own Ruine, and Conquest of his Countrey, which afterwards fell out when her Father sought Revenge; which, some write, was so much to the discontentment of this Lady, that for grief of these Misfortunes she ever after refused Marriage, and led a single and solitary Life; though others, upon better warrant, collect that she died young, and before *William* her Father set forth for *England*: *Harold* himself pleading, That he was free from all Covenants and Promises to the Duke, by reason of the death of this his Daughter. *Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, and Monarchs of Great Britain*, &c. fol. 10. Speed calls her *Elis*, and mentions her as the last Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, save one. *Sp. fol. 437. m. 76.*

Alice, the fourth Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was married to *Stephen* Earl of *Blous* in *France*, and had Issue by him *William* an Innocent, *Theobald* surnamed *The Great*, Earl of *Blous* and *Champaign*, *Stephen* Earl of *Montain* and *Bedign*, (who was King of *England*) *Henry* a Monk of *Cluny*, after Abbot of *Glasterbury*, and Bishop of *Winchester*; *Mary*, married to *Richard* Earl of *Chesler*; and *Emme*, Wife of one *Havbert*, an Earl of *France*, and Mother of *St. William* Archbishop of *Tork*. She survived her Husband, and in her Widowhood took on her the Profession of Religion, in the Priory of Nuns at *Marcigny* in *France*, where she died.

Gundred, the fifth Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was married to *William of Warrein*, a Nobleman of *Normandy*, the first Earl of *Surrey* in *England*; by whom she had Issue *William* the second Earl, and *Rainold* of *Warrein* her second Son, who also had Issue. She died in Child-bed, three years before her Husband, at *Castle-Agre* in *Norfolk*, 27 May, 1085. and was buried in the Chapter-house of *St. Pancrase* Church within the Priory, at the Town of *Lewes* in the County of *Sussex*.

Margaret, the youngest Daughter of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, was in her Childhood married to *Alphonso* King of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, that afterwards was so renowned for the Conquest of the City *Lisbon*, &c. He was Founder of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and the first King there. But this Lady died before she came to Years of Lawful Consent to the Marriage. *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical History*, calls her *Agatha*, fol. 12.

William the Second, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, surnamed Rufus.

WILLIAM the Second, from *Normandy* posts into *England*, and Archbishop *Lanfrank* his earnest Solicitor, by liberal Gifts, and Promises made to abrogate the over-hard Laws of his Father, had the readier Passage into the Opinions of them that had the greatest Influence. But most of the States standing up for *Robert* his elder Brother, their Titles had been tried by Swords, had not *Lanfrank* and *Wulfstan* swayed the Peers for *Rufus*, and by their Councils and Mediations stayed their Hands. Having thus gotten Consent, *William* was Crowned their King at *Westminster*, on Sunday 26 September, 1087. by the Hands of *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, under whom he had been educated even from his Childhood. And having Reigned twelve Years and eleven Months lacking eight days, and being in the three and fortieth Year of his Age, 1100. as he was Hunting in the *New-Forest*, and in the Place called *Chorengam*, and all his Company scatter'd from him, save only Sir *Walter Tirrell*, the King with his Arrow struck a Stag, which yet not greatly hurt, ran away; and to mark what Course it took, he held up his Hand betwixt his Eye and the Sun; and *Tirrell* so shot another Arrow, that glancing against a Tree, it struck the King in his Breast, who hastily breaking off so much as stuck out of his Body, with one only Groan fell down and died; and I find no mention of his Issue. He was convey'd to *Winchester*, and buried under a plain flat Marble Stone, in the Quire of *St. Swithen*, the Cathedral Church of the City; whose Bones were since taken up, and laid into a Coffin, with the Bones of *Canutus*.

Henry

Henry the First, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, surnamed Beau-clerk.

Henry I.
A.D. 1100.
His Coronation.

HENRY, the youngest Son of King William the First, and third King of his Race, began his Reign the second of August; the Sacred Rites of whole Coronation were celebrated at Westminster, by Maurice Bishop of London, (in the absence of Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury) the fifth day of the same Month, Anno Domini 1100. when Henry the Fourth possessed the Imperial Diadem, Philip the First swayed the Scepter of France, Edgar wore the Crown of Scotland, and Paschal the Second sat in the See of Rome.

The Steps he took to mount the Throne of Majesty, were, the dislikes of William's over-hard curbing of his Natives, as he ever called the English; the rash and giddy Head of his Brother Robert; his Absence in Syria, for whose return to stay was dangerous, and whose Election for King of Jerusalem was likely to employ his Person there still; his English Birth, having both a King and a Queen to his Parents; his fair Promises for Reformation of bad and rigorous Laws, imposed by his Father and Brother; the restoring of the Clergy from Exile, and to their Church-Livings; remission of Taxes exacted on the Subjects, and due punishment of such Persons as were the chief Causes thereof: in which behalf, to satisfy the People, he committed Ralph Bishop of Durham to the Tower; then promising by Oath to frame just Laws, grounded on those of St. Edward, (than which nothing was more desired); did wind himself so far into the Loves of all, that with a general concurrence he was saluted King.

A.D. 1135.
His Death.

In the Year 1133. this King took Shipping upon the Nones of August, to make his last and fatal Passage into Normandy, where about two Years after he died, with a Surfeit on a Dish of Lampreys, after seven days Sickness, on the first of December, the sixty fifth year of his Age, when he had Reigned King of England thirty five Years, four Months, lacking four days, and Duke of Normandy twenty nine Years and four Months. He died in the Town of St. Denis, from thence was conveyed to Roan, and thence his Corps was carried into England, and honourably buried, on the Day of Christ's Nativity, at Reading in Berkshire, in the Abby that himself had there founded, and endowed with large Possessions.

His Burial.

His Wives.
1. Maud.

Maud, the first Wife of King Henry, was the Daughter of Malcolm the Third, surnamed Canmor, (i. e. Great-head) King of Scotland: Her Mother St. Margaret, Daughter to Edward Son of Edmund the Ironside, King of England. She was married to him at London, the first Year of his Reign, by Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury.

Her Coronation was at Westminster, by the same Anselm, on Sunday the eleventh of November, in the same Year. She died at Westminster, the first of May, in the eighteenth Year of his Reign, 1118. where she was buried in St. Peter's Church, on the right side of Edward the Confessor.

2. Adelicia.

Adelicia, or Alice, King Henry's second Wife, was the Daughter of Godfrey the first Duke of Lowain, by the Daughter of the Emperour Henry the Fourth, and Sister to Duke Godfrey and Jocelin of Lowain. She was married to him 29 January, 1121. and was Crowned the morrow after, being Sunday. She was Childless, but, surviving him, was re-married to William Daubeny Earl of Arundel, and was Mother of Earl William the Second, Rayner, Godfrey, and Joan, married to John Earl of Angi, &c.

His Issue.
1. William.

William, the Son of King Henry and Queen Maud, was born 1102. At fourteen Years of Age the Nobility of England did him Homage, and swore their Fealties to him, at Shrewsbury. The third Year after he married Matilda the Daughter of Foulke Earl of Anjou, and the same Year was made Duke of Normandy and received the Homage and Oaths of the Nobility of that Country: But in his return for England he was unfortunately drowned, near to Barbefleet, 26 November, 1120. and the eighteenth Year of his own Age, without any Issue.

2. Maud.

Maud, the Daughter of King Henry and Queen Maud, was born the fourth Year of her Fathers Reign. She was the second Wife of the Emperour Henry the Fourth, espoused

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espoused at six Years of Age, and at eleven with great Solemnity Married, and Crowned his Empress, at Mentz in Germany, 6 January, Anno Dom. 1114. the ninth of her Husbands, and the fourteenth of her Fathers Reign. She was his Wife twelve Years, and survived him, without any Issue by him; and coming into England a Widow, she had Fealty sworn to her by the Nobility, and was re-married to Geoffrey Plantaginet Earl of Anjou, Son of Foulke King of Jerusalem, on the third of April, 1127. by whom she had Issue Henry the Second, King of England, Geoffrey Earl of Names in Britanie, and William called Earl of Poytoun. She was his Wife twenty three Years, and surviving him, continued a Widow the last 17 Years of her Life, which she ended in the City of Roan, the tenth of September, 1167. the fourteenth of the Reign of King Henry her Son, and was buried in the Abby of Bec in Normandy.

Richard, a second Son to King Henry and Queen Maud, as Gervasius affirms, who makes Maud the eldest Child, William the second, and Richard the third; and then, he says, the left bearing: But Malmesbury saith, she had but two Children, one of each Sex.

Eufem, a second Daughter, is said (by Helior Boetius) to be born to Henry by Queen Maud: But the Credit of the two last I leave to the Reporters.

Besides these above-mentioned, it is reported he had several Natural Children, which (because it makes nothing to the Design of this short History, and especially from a decent Respect and Reverence to Royalty) I will only name to you, without touching their Discent, or Marriage, or Issue: And the first was Robert; 2. Richard; 3. Raynold; 4. Robert; 5. Gilbert; 6. William; 7. Henry; 8. Maud; 9. Another Maud; 10. Julian. Of the eleventh and thirteenth we cannot find the Names. The twelfth was Constance, and the fourteenth Elizabeth.

3. Richard.

4. Eufem.

His Natural Issue.

Stephen King of England.

STEPHEN, though the Empress Maud had Fealty sworn to her in her Father's Life-time, and again both her self and Issue ordained to be his Successors in the Throne of England; yet King Henry's Providence was soon defeated, and with his death all Fealty reversed, and that by him only who had contended to be the foremost of the Laity in taking that Oath, even Stephen Earl of Mortain and Bulloigne, third Son of Stephen Earl of Blois and Champagne, by his Mother Alice, sometimes called Adelicia, fourth Daughter of the Conqueror by Maud his Wife. Indeed his Discent was very Noble, as you have heard; and he was advanced to be Earl of Mortain by King Henry his Uncle, whose Crown he now endeavoured to usurp; and was otherwise, for his many Princely Parts, worthy to wield a Scepter, if his Claim thereto had been just and warrantable.

He entered his Government 1135. the second of December, and was Crowned at Westminster the twenty sixth of the same Month; by William Corbell Archbishop of Canterbury, who with the rest of the Prelates doing him Homage, and knowing now he would yield to any Conditions (for performance whereof his Brother Henry of Winchester did there engage himself for a Pledge) they all took their Oath of Allegiance, conditionally, to obey him as their King, so long as he should preserve their Church-Liberties, and the Vigour of Discipline: And that the Lay-Barons made use also of this Policy, appeareth by Robert Earl of Gloucester, who swore to be true Liegeman to the King, as long as the King would preserve to him his Dignities, and keep all Covenants: Whereupon the King promised for the present that he would speedily reform the over-hard Laws of his Predecessors, and mollifie the Extremes thereof, to their own Likings, under his Seal and Charter: And so thence hastening to meet the Corps of his deceased Uncle (which was now brought into England) he honoured that Pompous Funeral with his own and all his great Prelates and Peers Attendance, at Reading; whence presently he went to Oxford, where he sealed his forepromised Charter of many indulgent Favours; prefacing therein, That he attained the Crown by Election only.

His Coronation.

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The History of the Successions

of the **KINGS** of England.

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His Death.

And after he had Reigned eighteen Years, ten Months, and odd Days, he died at *Dover*, in the Monastery of the Monks, of an *Itack Passion*, mixed with the *Emrod*, 25 October, 1154. and was buried in the Monastery of *Feverham* in *Kent*.

His Wife.

Maud, the Wife of King *Stephen*, was the Daughter of *Eustace* Earl of *Bulloin*, the Brother of *Godfrey* and *Baldwin* Kings of *Jerusalem*. Her Mother was *Mary* Sister to *Maud* Queen of *England*, Wife of King *Henry*, her Husbands Predecessor. She was Crowned at *Westminster*, on *Easter-day*, being the 22 of *March*, in the first year of *Stephen's* Reign, 1136. and being Queen fifteen years, she died at *Hemmingham* Castle in *Essex*, 3 May, 1151. and was buried in the Monastery of *Feverham* in *Kent*, which her Husband erected with a sufficient Endowment.

His Issue.

1. Baldwin.

Baldwin, the eldest Son, was born in King *Henry's* Reign, his Father's Uncle; and died in his Infancy, during the Reign of the same King. He was buried at *London*, in the Church of the Priory of the *Trinity* within *Algate*, (now called *Dukes Place*) founded by Queen *Maud*, first Wife to *Henry* the First.

2. Eustace.

Eustace, the second Son, Heir apparent to them both, when his Father was King was created Earl of *Bulloign*. He married *Constance* Sister of *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, Daughter of King *Lewis* the *Gross*, who afterwards was re-married to *Raimond* the Third, Earl of *Tholouse*: *Eustace* dying before without Issue, the tenth of *August*, 1152. he was buried by his Mother.

3. William.

William, the youngest Son, married *Isabel* Daughter and Heir of *William* Warren, third Earl of *Surrey*, with whom he had that Earldom. He was in his Father's Lifetime Earl of *Surrey*, Lord of *Norwich* and *Pevensey* in *England*, Earl of *Mortayne*, and Lord Earl of *Normandy*. After his Fathers death, *Henry* the Second made him Knight, and restored him to all that his Father held before he was King; and being with him in his Journey to *Tholouz*, died without Issue in his return homeward, in *October*, 1160.

4. Maud.

Maud, the eldest Daughter, was born in the Reign of King *Henry* the First, in whose time she also died, being but young (though some report she was married to the Earl of *Millen*) and was interred at *London*, with her Brother *Baldwin*.

5. Mary.

Mary, the younger Daughter, was a Nun, and Abbess of a Nunnery at *Ramsay* in *Hampshire*: But when her Brother *William* was deceased without Issue, she was secretly taken from thence, and married to *Matthew* the younger Son of *Trey* of *Alsace*, Brother of *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, who in her Right was Earl of *Bulloigne*. She was his Wife ten Years, and then divorced by the Popes Sentence, and forced to return to her Monastery, having had two Daughters, *Ida* and *Maud*, allowed by the Censure of the Church to be *Legitimate*. The elder was married to *Raymond* of *Damp Martine*, in her Right Earl of *Bulloigne*; and *Maud*, to *Henry* Duke of *Lorraine*.

His Natural Children.

He had two Natural Children, viz. *William* and *Gervais*: but, as I have done before, so I shall always only mention their Names.

Henry the Second, King of England, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, surnamed Fitz-Empress.

Henry II.

HENRY the Second of that Name, by a double Interest of Discent and Adoption, succeeded King *Stephen* in the Kingdom of *England*.

He was in *Normandy*, laying Siege to a Castle detained from him by the King of *France*, when News was brought him that King *Stephen* was dead; but yet such was the Peoples good Opinion of our *Henry*, and conceived Hope of his future Government, that notwithstanding, he continued before it six Weeks, until it was surrendered; and yet (having no Competitor to fear) held *England* in good Obedience to him all the time; and then came for *England*, where he was saluted King with general Acclamations, and with no less Joy was Anointed and solemnly Crowned at *Westminster*, by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the seventeenth day of *December*, 1155.

His Coronation.

But

But the Rebellion of his Children caused such a Trouble in King *Henry's* Mind, that it suddenly cast him into a Fever; so that not being able to bear the Wounds of his Spirit, he came to *Chinon*, and there fell mortally sick; and feeling the approach of Death, he caused himself to be born into the Church, before the Altar, where, after humble Confession, and sorrow for his Sins, when he had Reigned near thirty five years, he departed this Life the sixth day of *July*, Anno Domini, 1189. in the one and sixtieth year of his Age, and was Interred in the Abby of *Font-Eve-rard* in *Anjou*, which he had found.d.

Eleanor, King *Henry's* Wife, was the eldest of the two Daughters, and the sole Heir of *William* Duke of *Aquitain*, the fifth of that Name, and the ninth in succession, Son of Duke *William* the fourth. Her Mother was Daughter to *Raimond* Earl of *Tholouse*. This *Eleanor* was the repudiated Wife of *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, called *The Younger*, separated from him by the Authority of Pope *Eugenius* the Third, at a Council held at *Bougency*, upon the River *Loire*, at which *Lewis* and *Eleanor* were without consent divorced, for Consanguinity in the third or fourth Degree; and afterwards she was Married to this King *Henry*, and was the first Cause of those bloody Wars, which long after continued as Hereditary, betwixt *England* and *France*, and the Bellows of that unnatural Discord betwixt her Husband, and his Sons. She much outlived her Husband, being so Happy as to see three of her Sons advanced to the Crown, and so Unhappy as to see two of them in their Graves. She departed this Life in the Castle of *Mirabel* in *Anjou*, the twenty sixth day of *June*, in the year 1205. the sixth of her Son *John's* Reign, and was buried in the Monastery of *Font-Eve-rard*, by King *Henry* her Husband.

William, the eldest Son, and first Child of King *Henry* and Queen *Eleanor*, was born before his Father was King, and while he was but Duke of *Normandy*, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King *Stephen*, 1152. And the fourth Year after (his Father being then King, and in the Second Year of his Reign) the Nobility of *England* swore unto him their Fealty, at the Castle of *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*, as to the Heir apparent of the Kingdom; But he deceased in the Year following, being the fifth Year of his Age, 1156. and was buried in the Monastery of *Reading*, at the Feet of his Great-Grandfather King *Henry* the First.

Henry, their second Son, born at *London*, the twenty eighth of *February*, 1156. 2. *Henry*. was their Heir apparent after the Death of his Brother *William*. He was Duke of *Normandy*, Earl of *Anjou* and *Maign*, and was Crowned King of *England*, at *Westminster*, by Roger Archbishop of *Tork*, the fifteenth of *July*, 1170. In 1160. the second of *November*, he was married to *Margaret* the only Daughter of *Lewis* the seventh, King of *France*, surnamed *The Younger*, at *Newburgh* in *Normandy*. She was Crowned Queen at *Winchester*, by *Rothome* of *Warwick*, Archbishop of *Roan*, the one and twentieth of *November*, 1163. She surviving him, was re-married to *Belas*, the Third of that Name, King of *Hungary*; and surviving him also; undertook a Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, and died there, in the City of *Acre*, 1198.

Richard, their third Son, was born at *Oxford*, (in the Kings Palace there, called *Beau-Mont*) in *September*, the fourth Year of his Fathers Reign, 1157. For his Valour he was surnamed *Cœur-de-Lyon*, (i. e. Lyons-heart.) He was Created Earl of *Poitou*, and had the whole Dutchy of *Aquitain*; for which he did his Homage to King *Lewis* the Younger of *France*, 1170. You will see more of him when we come to speak of his Reign.

Geoffrey, their fourth Son, was born the twenty third of *September*, 1159. He married *Constance* the Daughter and Heir of *Conan* surnamed *le Petit*, Duke of *Britain*, and in her Right was Duke of *Britain*. He died at *Paris* in the thirty second Year of his Fathers Reign, 1186. the nineteenth of *August*, being there in Tournament trodden to Death under his Horses Feet, and was buried in the Quire of our *Ladies Church* there. He had issue, *Arthur* Duke of *Britain*, born after his Fathers Decease, the Heir apparent of King *Richard*, and by some supposed to be made away by King *John*; and also *Eleanor*, called *The Damself of Britain*, who Died in Prison in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third. This *Constance* was afterwards Married to *Ranulph Blandevile* Earl Palatine of *Chester*; from whom being divorced for Incontinency, she took for her third Husband *Guis* Viscount of *Thovars*, and had Issue by him *Alice* and *Katharine*. She departed this Life in the Year, 1201.

Philip, their fifth Son, may possibly be mistaken for *Philip* Son of *Lewis* the Younger, King of *France*, born about this time, and was afterwards King: But Mr.

3. Richard.

4. Geoffrey.

5. Philip.

The History of the Successions

Mr. Thomas Talbot, an exact Searcher into Genealogies, hath not only set him down in this Place, amongst the Childern of this King, but also warrants the same to be done with good Authority: Howsoever, it is apparent, his Life was very short.

6. John.

John, their sixth and youngest Son, surnamed *Sans-terre* (i.e. *Without Land*) was born in the thirteenth Year of his Father's Reign, 1166. He was soon Created Earl of *Mortaigne*, and by degrees had moreover the Earldoms of *Cornwall* and *Glocester*, the Counties of *Derby* and *Lancaster*, the Honours of *Wallingford* and *Nottingham*, the Castles of *Tickhill*, *Malborough*, and *Ludgarsal*, with many more; but, above all, was Lord of *Ireland*; and at last succeeding his Brother *Richard*, was King of *England*.

7. Maud.

Maud, their eldest Daughter, was born in the third Year of her Father's Reign, and married to *Henry* surnamed *The Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, and had Issue by him *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, *Lothar*, who died young, *Otto* the fourth German Emperour, and *William*, born at *Winchester*, Progenitor of the Dukes of *Brunswick*. She survived him, and died in the first year of the Reign of her Brother King *Richard*, and was buried by her Husband in the Church of *St. Blaise* at *Brunswick*.

8. Eleanor.

Eleanor, their second Daughter, was born at *Roan* in *Normandy*, in the eighth Year of her Father's Reign, 1162. She was married to *Alfonso*, the ninth of that Name, surnamed *The Good*, King of *Castile* in *Spain*, and had Issue by him *Sanchez*, who died in his Infancy; *Ferdinando*, who died in his Youth; *Henry*, King of *Castile* after his Father; *Blanche*, Queen of *France*, Wife to King *Lewis*; *Berenger*, married to *Alfonso* King of *Lyon*; *Urraca*, Queen of *Portugal*; and *Eleanor*, Wife of *James* King of *Aragon*.

9. Joan.

Joan, their youngest Daughter, was born at the City of *Angiers* in *France*, in October, the thirteenth Year of her Father's Reign, 1166. At eleven Years of Age she was with great Honour conveyed to the City of *Palermo*, and there married to *William* the second of that Name, King of *Sicilie*, Duke of *Apulia*, and Prince of *Capua*, on Sunday the thirteenth of February, 1177. and was Crowned Queen the same day, at the same Place. She had a Son by him, named *Boamund*, whom his Father, when he was returned from his Christening, Created Duke of *Apulia*; but the Child died first, and the Father after, leaving no Issue. And she surviving, married again, and was the third Wife of *Raimund* the fourth of that Name, Earl of *Tholouse*. By him also she had Issue *Raimund*, the last Earl of that House; *Bertrand*, Lord of *Branquell*, *Momelore*, and *Salvoiac* a Daughter, married to *Berald* of *Elbeine*, Prince of *Orange*.

His Concubines.

1. Rosamund.

Rosamund, so called for her surpassing Beauty, was the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, and this Kings much-admired Mistress, by whom he had *William* surnamed *Long-espee*, (i.e. *Long-sword*) *Geoffrey* Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and *Morgan* Provost of *Beverley*; but of whom this last came is uncertain, tho Sir *Richard Baker* says, she was the Wife of *Ralph* *Blewet* a Knight.

2. The Wife of Sir Ralph Blewet.

Richard the First, King of England, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed Cœur de Lion.

A.D. 1157.
Richard I.

RICHARD, though the third Son, was the eldest living of King *Henry* the Second and Queen *Eleanor*, as I have already said. In his Infancy he was Contracted to a Daughter of *Raimond*, Count of *Barcelona*; and being grown up, he was Affianced to *Adela*, or *Alice*, Daughter of *Lewis* the Seventh King of *France*, for the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*; but took to Wife neither.

After he had ordered weightier Businessses in *Normandy*, he ushered in his Government with Duty to his Mother, whom he released, after twelve Years Imprisonment, (a Penance his Father made her suffer for the Death of *Rosamund*, which it is suppos'd she was guilty of; for the lived but a short time after a Visit she made her) and raised to as High Authority as if she had been left Queen-Regent: In which Condition she managed Affairs with wonderful Moderation, Integrity, and Judgment, till King *Richard* came into *England*; who was upon the third day of September, in the Year

His Coronation.

1189. Anointed and Crowned at *Westminster*, by *Baldwyn* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. At the Siege of *Chalons*, in *Lamofin*, he received his Deaths-wound; for one *Bertrand de Guerdon*, an *Arbalester* (or *Archiballista*) standing on the Castle-wall, and watching his

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of the KINGS of England.

time, charged his Steel Bow with a square Arrow, making first his Prayer to God, *That he would direct that shot, and deliver the Innocency of the Besieged from Oppression*. The Occasion of this Siege was *Widomore* the Viscount of *Limoges* his finding a great hoard of Gold and Silver, and not sending it whole to him, which *Treasure-Trove* the King said was wholly his by virtue of his Prerogative-Royal, and so came with a Power to the Castle; (where he supposed the Riches were) whereupon discharging it as the King was taking a view of the Castle, within the danger and distance of such an Engine, and the King (upon hearing the Bow go off) stooping with his head, was mortally wounded in the left Shoulder; *Bertrand* being brought before the King, alledged the necessity of the Case, and the justice of Gods work in it, for that the King had slain his Father and two Brethren with his own hand; whereupon the King generously not only Pardoned him, but is said to have ordered him a considerable sum of mony, but after the King was dead, one *Mercades* seizing him, first Flead him alive and then hanged him.

The King by the anguish and violence of his Sicknes, departed this life without His Death: Issue, upon the sixth of April, 1199. being forty four years old, and after he had Reigned nine years; and about nine months, and had his Body buried at the Feet of his Father, in the Abbey of the Nuns at *Font Evard* in the County of *Anjou*; his Heart at *Roan*, in remembrance of the hearty love that City had always born him; and his Bowels at *Chalons* for a disgrace of their unfaithfulness.

As I said before, the King being Affianced to *Alice*, she was put into his Fathers hands till she should be of Age fit for Marriage, and then being demanded by *Richard*, 1. *Alice*, King *Henry* refused to deliver her, or she to come to him, or both: It is believed because the King loved her himself, and had made her unfit for his Son. This made *Richards* defection not so faulty as that of his Brethren, because the bonds of Love and Affection are much stronger than those of Duty. Afterwards when he might have had her, he slighted her, but sent her home with a sum of mony, viz. a hundred thousand pounds, *pro quicta Clamantia*, to be quite free from her. She after became the Wife of *William* Earl of *Ponthieu*, and had Issue Queen *Joan* of *Castile*, the Mother of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* the First.

Berengaria, the second Wife of King *Richard* was the Daughter of *Sanchez* the fourth 2. *Berengaria* of that name, King of *Navarre*, Son of King *Garcie* the fourth: her Mother was *Beatrice* Daughter of *Alphonso*, the seventh King of *Castile*; called the Emperor of *Spain*: She was conveyed by *Eleanor* the Kings Mother unto the King in *Sicily*, and Married to him in *Cyprus*, whence she accompanied him to the Holy Land. The King neglected her Company for a while; but upon more settled thoughts he resumed her again to his Love and Society, but had no Issue by her. His Natural Children were *Philip* by a *Psilavian* Gentlewoman, begotten while he was Earl of *Ponthieu*, and *Isabell* *Issue* (whose Mother none mentions as I can find) Married to *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*.

John, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed sans Terre. An.Dom. 1199.

THIS King, as I have said, was the youngest Son of *Henry* the Second, and Queen *Eleanor*, much beloved by his Father, and in the year 1173. in February a Marriage was agreed upon for him at *Mont-ferrat* in *Averne*, with *Alice*; but I shall give you an account of her, when I come to speak of his Wives.

King *Richard* by his bounty and honours seemed to make this his Brother *John* a sharer with him in his Kingdom: but this satisfied not his aspiring mind, but rather enabled him to attempt the Sovereignty, which he indeavoured in his absence in the Holy War, and Captivity in *Austria* and *Germany*. But yet King *Richard* before his death became reconciled to him, and some say appointed him to be his Heir. After whose decease the Faction of the Clergy cast the Crown upon this *John* by Election (whereas *Arthur*, the Son of *Geoffrey* his Elder Brother was the Right Heir;) so that he

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8. Eleanor.

Eleanor, their second Daughter, was born at *Roan* in *Normandy*, in the eighth Year of her Father's Reign, 1162. She was married to *Alfonso*, the ninth of that Name, surnamed *The Good*, King of *Castile* in *Spain*, and had Issue by him *Sanchez*, who died in his Infancy; *Ferdinando*, who died in his Youth; *Henry*, King of *Castile* after his Father; *Blanche*, Queen of *France*, Wife to King *Lewis*; *Beringer*, married to *Alfonso* King of *Lyon*; *Urraca*, Queen of *Portugal*; and *Eleanor*, Wife of *James* King of *Aragon*.

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time, charged his Steel Bow with a square Arrow, making first his Prayer to God, That he would direct that shot, and deliver the Innocency of the Besieged from Oppression. The Occasion of this Siege was *Widowmore* the Viscount of *Limoges* his finding a great hoard of Gold and Silver, and not sending it whole to him, which *Treasure-Trove* the King said was wholly his by virtue of his Prerogative-Royal, and so came with a Power to the Castle; (where he supposed the Riches were) whereupon discharging it as the King was taking a view of the Castle, within the danger and distance of such an Engine, and the King (upon hearing the Bow go off) stooping with his head, was mortally wounded in the left Shoulder; *Bertrand* being brought before the King, alledged the necessity of the Case, and the justice of Gods work in it, for that the King had slain his Father and two Brethren with his own hand; whereupon the King generously not only Pardoned him, but is said to have ordered him a considerable sum of mony, but after the King was dead, one *Mercades* seizing him, first Flead him alive and then hanged him.

The King by the anguish and violence of his Sickness, departed this life without His Death, Issue, upon the sixth of *April*, 1199. being forty four years old, and after he had Reigned nine years, and about nine months, and had his Body buried at the Feet of his Father.

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to him in *Cyprus*, whence she accompanied him to the Holy Land. The King neglected her Company for a while; but upon more settled thoughts he resumed her again to his Love and Society, but had no Issue by her. His Natural Children were *Philip* by a *Pictavian* Gentlewoman, begotten while he was Earl of *Poitou*, and *Isabell* Issue. (whose Mother none mentions as I can find) Married to *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*.

His Wives.
Alice,Berengon
a.

John, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed sans Terre. An. Dom. 1199.

THIS King, as I have said, was the youngest Son of *Henry* the Second, and Queen *Eleanor*, much beloved by his Father, and in the year 1173. in *February* a Marriage was agreed upon for him at *Mont-ferrat* in *Auvergne*, with *Alice*; but I shall give you an account of her, when I come to speak of his Wives.

King *Richard* by his bounty and honours seemed to make this his Brother *John* a sharer with him in his Kingdom: but this satisfied not his aspiring mind, but rather enabled him to attempt the Sovereignty, which he indeavoured in his absence in the Holy War, and Captivity in *Austria* and *Germany*. But yet King *Richard* before his death became reconciled to him, and some say appointed him to be his Heir. After whose decease the Faction of the Clergy cast the Crown upon this *John* by Election (whereas *Arthur*, the Son of *Geoffrey* his Elder Brother was the Right Heir) so that he

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Mr. Thomas Talbot, an exact Searcher into Genealogies, hath not only set him down in this Place, amongst the Children of this King, but also warrants the same to be done with good Authority: Howsoever, it is apparent, his Life was very short.

6. John.

John, their sixth and youngest Son, surnamed *Sans-terre* (i. e. *Without Land*) was born in the thirteenth Year of his Father's Reign, 1166. He was soon Created Earl of *Mortaigne*, and by degrees had moreover the Earldoms of *Cornwal* and *Glocester*, the Counties of *Derby* and *Lancaster*, the Honours of *Wallingford* and *Nottingham*, the Castles of *Tickhill*, *Malborough*, and *Ludgarsal*, with many more; but, above all, was Lord of *Ireland*; and at last succeeding his Brother *Richard*, was King of *England*.

7. Maud.

Maud, their eldest Daughter, was born in the third Year of her Father's Reign, and married to *Henry* surnamed *The Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, and had Issue by him *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, *Lothar*, who died young, *Otho* the fourth *German* Emperour, and *William*, born at *Winchester*, Progenitor of the Dukes of *Brunswick*. She survived him, and died in the first year of the Reign of her Brother King *Richard*, and was buried by her Husband in the Church of *St. Blase* at *Brunswick*.

8. Eleanor.

Eleanor, their second Daughter, was born at *Roan* in *Normandy*, in the eighth Year of her Father's Reign, 1162. She was married to *Alfonso*, the ninth of that Name, surnamed *The Good*, King of *Castile* in *Spain*, and had Issue by him *Sanchez*, who died in his Infancy; *Ferdinando*, who died in his Youth; *Henry*, King of *Castile* after his Father; *Blanche*, Queen of *France*, Wife to King *Lewis*; *Berenger*, married to *Alfonso* King of *Lyon*; *Urraca*, Queen of *Portugal*; and *Eleanor*, Wife of *James* King of *Arragon*.

9. Joan.

Joan, their youngest Daughter, was born at the City of *Angiers* in *France*, in October, the thirteenth Year of her Father's Reign, 1166. At eleven Years of Age she was with great Honour conveyed to the City of *Palermo*, and there married to *William* the second of that Name, King of *Sicilie*, Duke of *Apulia*, and Prince of *Capua*, on Sunday the thirteenth of *February*, 1177. and was Crowned Queen the same day, at the same Place. She had a Son by him, named *Boamund*, whom his Father, when he was returned from his Christening, Created Duke of *Apulia*; but the Child died first, and the Father after, leaving no Issue. And the surviving, married again, and was the third Wife of *Raimund* the fourth of that Name, Earl of *Tholouse*. By him also she had Issue *Raimund*, the last Earl of that House; *Bertrand*, Lord of *Bracquell*, *Montelore*, and *Salviac* a Daughter, married to *Berald* of *Elbeine*, Prince of *Orange*.

His Concubines.

1. Rosamund.

Rosamund, so called for her surpassing Beauty, was the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, and this Kings much-admired Mistress, by whom he had *William* surnamed *Long-espée*, (i. e. *Long-sword*) *Geoffrey* Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and *Morgan* Provost of *Beverley*; but of whom this last came is uncertain, tho Sir *Richard Baker* says, she was the Wife of *Ralph* Blenar a Knight.

2. The Wife of Sir Ralph Blenar.

Richard the First, King of England, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed Cœur de Lion.

A. D. 1157.
Richard I.

RICHARD, though the third Son, was the eldest living of King *Henry* the Second and Queen *Eleanor*, as I have already said. In his Infancy he was Contracted to a Daughter of *Raimond*, Count of *Barcelona*; and being grown up, he was Affianced to *Adela*, or *Alice*, Daughter of *Lewis* the Seventh King of *France*, for the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*; but took to Wife neither.

After he had ordered weightier Businesses in *Normandy*, he ushered in his Government with Duty to his Mother, whom he released, after twelve Years Imprisonment, (a Penance his Father made her suffer for the Death of *Rosamond*, which it is supposed she was guilty of; for she lived but a short time after a Visit she made her) and raised to as High Authority as if he had been left Queen-Regent: In which Condition she managed Affairs with wonderful Moderation, Integrity, and Judgment, till King *Richard* came into *England*; who was upon the third day of *September*, in the Year

His Coronation.

1189. Anointed and Crowned at *Westminster*, by *Baldwyn* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. At the Siege of *Chalons*, in *Lusosin*, he received his Deaths-wound; for one *Bertrand* de *Ouerdon*, an *Arbalester* (or *Archiballista*) standing on the Castle-wall, and watching his

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time, charged his Steel Bow with a square Arrow, making first his Prayer to God, That he would direct that shot, and deliver the Innocency of the Besieged from Oppression. The Occasion of this Siege was *Widomore* the Viscount of *Limoges* his finding a great hoard of Gold and Silver, and not sending it whole to him, which *Treasure-Trove* the King said was wholly his by virtue of his Prerogative-Royal, and so came with a Power to the Castle; (where he supposed the Riches were) whereupon discharging it as the King was taking a view of the Castle, within the danger and distance of such an Engine, and the King (upon hearing the Bow go off) stooping with his head, was mortally wounded in the left Shoulder; *Bertrand* being brought before the King, alledged the necessity of the Case, and the justice of Gods work in it, for that the King had slain his Father and two Brethren with his own hand; whereupon the King generously not only Pardoned him, but is said to have ordered him a considerable sum of mony, but after the King was dead, one *Mercades* seizing him, first Flead him alive and then hanged him.

The King by the anguish and violence of his Sickness, departed this life without His Death- Issue, upon the sixth of *April*, 1199. being forty four years old, and after he had Reigned nine years; and about nine months, and had his Body buried at the Feet of his Father, in the Abbey of the Nuns at *Font Evrard* in the County of *Anjou*; his Heart at *Roan*, in remembrance of the hearty love that City had always born him; and his Bowels at *Chalons* for a disgrace of their unfaithfulness.

As I said before, the King being Affianced to *Alice*, she was put into his Fathers hands till she should be of Age fit for Marriage, and then being demanded by *Richard*, 1. *Alice*, King *Henry* refused to deliver her, or she to come to him, or both: It is believed because the King loved her himself, and had made her unfit for his Son. This made *Richards* defection not so faulty as that of his Brethren, because the bonds of Love and Affection are much stronger than those of Duty. Afterwards when he might have had her, he slighted her, but sent her home with a sum of mony, viz. a hundred thousand pounds, *pro curia Clamantia*, to be quite free from her. She after became the Wife of *William* Earl of *Ponthien*, and had Issue Queen *Joan* of *Castile*, the Mother of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* the First.

Berengaria, the second Wife of King *Richard* was the Daughter of *Sanchez* the fourth 2. *Berengaria* of that name, King of *Navarre*, Son of King *Garcie* the fourth: her Mother was *ria*. *Beatrice* Daughter of *Alphonso*, the seventh King of *Castile*; called the Emperor of *Spain*: She was conveyed by *Eleanor* the Kings Mother unto the King in *Sicily*, and Married to him in *Cyprus*, whence she accompanied him to the Holy Land. The King neglected her Company for a while; but upon more settled thoughts he resumed her again to his Love and Society, but had no Issue by her. His Natural Children were *Philip* by a *Pictavian* Gentlewoman, begotten while he was Earl of *Poitou*, and *Isabell* Issue. (whose Mother none mentions as I can find) Married to *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*.

John, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed sans Terre. An. Dom. 1199.

THis King, as I have said, was the youngest Son of *Henry* the Second, and Queen *Eleanor*, much beloved by his Father, and in the year 1173. in *February* a Marriage was agreed upon for him at *Mont-ferrat* in *Auvergne*, with *Alice*; but I shall give you an account of her, when I come to speak of his Wives.

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was Crowned at Westminster upon Ascension day, viz. the sixth of the Kalends of June, 1159, by Hubert Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

Coming from the *Washes* to *Savithershead* Abbey, being of the *Cistercium* Order, (which Old he had much incited) he added new matter of offence, as he sat at meat, when in a Speech of his Enemies too large Provision, he swore, if he lived but half a Year longer, he would make one half-penny Loaf as dear as twelve; which to prevent, a Monk of that holy habit, presenting him with a poisoned Cup (whereof the King commanded him to be his Taster) became the diabolical Instrument of his own and his Severains destruction.

A little before he dyed, with penitent Confession of his sins and great devotion, he received the Blessed Eucharist, having the Abbot of Croxton for his Physician both Bodily and Ghostly (to which Abbey he gave a Legacy, *decem Libras Terræ*) and not only forgave gladly all his mortal persecutors (holding that a matter though very difficult, to flesh and blood, yet salutary to the Soul) but also sent a Command to Henry his Son to do the same: to whom he caused all present, to Swear Fealty, as to the Heir of his Crown, and sent his Letters to all his Officers abroad, Exhorting them to assist him. And thus having Reigned seventeen Years, six Months and thirteen Days, and being about fifty Years Old, on the nineteenth of October, 1216, he commended his Soul to God, and his Body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, where the Bishop solemnly interred in the holy Bishops, S. Oswald and S. Wulfstan.

Alice the first Wife of King John, was the Elder of the two Daughters, and Co-heirs of Humbert the second Earl of Maurienne, now called Savoy: her Mother Clemence was the Daughter of Berthold, fourth Duke of Leringen the divorced Wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony. He should have enjoyed with her, her Father's Earldome, but all altered by her untimely death, and that of her Mother. And from the remarriage of her Father do all the Dukes of Saxony descend.

Isabel his Second Wife (by some called *Hawissa* or *Avis*) though the Youngest of the three Sisters yet in regard of this Marriage, was the sole heir of William Earl of Gloucester, Son of Earl Robert the Natural Son of King Henry the First. Her Mother was *Hawis* the Daughter of Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester. She was Married to him, when he was Earl of Mortaine, in the first Year of his Brother Richard's Reign, and after ten Years, having no Issue by him, was (the first Year of his Reign) divorced from him under pretence of *Consanguinity*, and Married to Geoffrey Mandevill Earl of Essex, and at last to Hubert de Burge Earl of Kent, but dyed without any Issue by them.

Isabel, his third and last Wife, was Daughter and Heir of Aimer Earl of Angoulesme, her Mother was Alice, Daughter of Peter, Lord of Courtney, fifth Son of Lewis the Grosse, King of France, she was Married to him in the first Year of his Reign, and Crowned by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury. 8. Id. Octob. 1200. and surviving him was Married to Hugh Bruin Earl of March, and Lord of Lusignian and Valence in Poitou, to whom she should have been Married first. By him she had several Children (greatly advanced by Henry the Third their half Brother, and as greatly maligned by his Subjects) Hugh Earl of March and Angoulesme, Gui of Lusignian, William of Valence Earl of Pembroke, Aimer of Valence Bishop of Winchester, Geoffrey of Lusignian Lord of Hastings.

Henry, the Eldest Son of King John, and Isabel his last Wife, was born at Winchester the first of October, in the tenth Year of his Fathers Reign, 1208. succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of England, and his other Dominions, by the Name of King Henry the Third, of him more by and by in his Reign.

Richard his second Son by the same Queen, was born the next Year after Henry, by whom afterward he was made a Knight, created Earl of Cornwall, and appointed Earl of Poitou: After the death of William Earl of Holland, Emperor of the West, he was by the Electors chosen to succeed him in the Empire, and Crowned King of Romans, and of Almain, at the City of Acon in Germany, by Conrad Archbishop of Colyn, May 27. being Ascension day, 1257. deceasing at the Castle of Berkhamstead, April, 20. 1271. the thirteenth Year of his Empire: his Body buried in his Monastery of Hailes in Gloucestershire, but his Heart at O. ford in Reuly Abbey (founded by him) under a Pyramid of Admirable work: He had three Wives. First, Isabel Daughter of William Marshall Earl of Pembroke, Widow of Gilbert Clare Earl of Gloucester, by whom he had Issue, Henry and John, both dying without Issue. His second Wife Senches, Daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence, and Sister to Queen Eleanor his Brothers Wife, Crowned with him at Acon, and had Issue by him, Edmund Earl of Cornwall, and others. His third Wife was Beatrice, Neice to the Archbishop of Colyn.

Joan

Joan the Eldest Daughter of King John, by the same Queen, was the first Wife of 3. Joan: Alexander the second King of Scots, Married to him in York, June 25th. 1221. who coming into England to visit her Brother, deceased at London, and was buried in the Nunnery at Tarent in Dorsetshire, the fourth of March, in the twenty third of King Alexander her Husbands Reign, in Scotland, 1236.

Eleanor their second Daughter, was first Married to William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke; and after his Decease without Issue, and seven Years of Widowhood, remarried to Simon Montford Earl of Leicester, and Steward of England (Son of Simon Earl of Montfort in France, by Amice Daughter of Robert Blanchmane Earl of Leicester) in St. Stephen's Chappel, in the King's Palace at Westminster. But this Simon maintaining the Barons Wars against King Henry her Brother, was slain at the Battle of Evesham, in the nineteenth year of her Brother's Reign, 1265. After whole Death she and her Children were forced to forsake England: She dyed in the Nunnery at Montargis in France. Henry her Eldest Son was slain with his Father at Evesham; Simon the Second was Earl of Bigorre, and Ancestor to a Family of Montforts in those parts of France. Almarick her third Son, was first a Priest and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church in York, and after a Knight and a valiant Servitor in sundry Wars beyond the Seas. Gui the Fourth Son, was Earl of Angleria in Italy, and Progenitor of the Mountforts in Tuscany, and of the Earls of Campo Bacchi in the Kingdom of Naples. Richard the Fifth Son, remained privily in England, and changing his Name from Montfort to Wellesborne, was Ancestor of the Family of Wellesbornes in England. She had also a Daughter named Eleanor born in England brought up in France, and Married into Wales to Prince Lewellen ap Griffith.

Isabel their Third Daughter, was Born 1214. in her twenty first Year she was Married (being the sixth and last Wife) to the Emperor Frederick the Second, at the City of Wormes in Germany, she had Issue by him Henry, appointed to be King of Sicily, who dyed in May, 1254. and Margaret Wife of Albert, Landgrave of Thuringen, she was Empress six Years, and then dyed in Childbed, December, 1. 1241. Of her Husbands Empire 31. of her Brothers Reign 38.

His Natural Children were these that follow, (viz.) 1. Richard, who married His Natural obesia Daughter and Heir of Fulbert de Dover, who built Chibham Castle in Kent, by her Issue. had Lora, Wife of William Marmion of Poleworth in Warwickshire: and Isabel, Married to David de Straboly Earl of Athol. 2. Geoffrey Fitz-Roy. 3. Sir John Courcy, made Earl of Ulvester in Ireland. 4. Osbert Gifford. 5. Oliver, mentioned in Records, in the Reign of King Henry the Third. 6. Jane or Joan, Married to Lewellen the great Prince of North-wales. She had Issue by him David, who did Henry the Third Homage at Westminster, 1229. October, 13. 2. Wenevina, called also Joan, Married to Sir Reginald de Breines. 3. Margaret the Wife of John de Brewer, by whom she had Issue William de Brewer, Lord of Gomer, &c.

Henry the third, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Guyen, Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou: surnamed of Winchester. A. D. 1216.

Henry the Eldest Son of King John, and Queen Isabel of Angoulesme, was (as I have said) Born at Winchester, on the Feast of S. Remigius, (viz.) October, 1. 1206. being at his Fathers Death about Ten Years of Age: He began his Reign the nineteenth day of October, and (nine days after) was Crowned with great Solemnity at Gloucester, upon the fifth of the Kalends of November, 1216. by the Bishops of Winchester and Baibe; and the Administration of the Government, with the Tuition of his Person, committed to William Marshall, the Valiant Earl of Pembroke. But to the great regret of the Kingdom, this Noble Earl was soon snatched from it by Death, in the Year 1219. and then the Charge of the Young King was conferred on Peter Bishop of Winchester, and other great Counsellors: and he seeming to be in a tolerably well sealed and quiet Estate, resolved to be Crowned again; which was performed.

performed by Stephen Langton Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, at Westminster, on Whitsunday in the year 1220. with the attendance and Confluence of all the Prelates, Peers and People.

After the King had held his last Parliament at Marlborough, where the Statutes called of Marlborough were Enacted; from thence not long after he went to Norwich, and punished several Citizens for a Riot committed upon the Monks of that place; and burning their Church: (this was Anno Domini 1271.) and returning by St. Edmundsbury, and doing his Devotions at St. Edmunds Shrine; he there fell somewhat ill, from whence hailing to London, his Sickness so much increased upon him, that after he had called before him his Lords, and especially Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and had exhorted them to be faithful to his Son Prince Edward, who was going to the Holy War; he dyed in his Pallace at Westminster upon the 16. of November, 1272. having lived sixty five years, and held the Scepter fifty six years and twenty seven days, (Speed says no more than twenty days.) And upon the twentieth day of the same month, being the Feast of Saint Edmund, he was interred in the Abbey of Westminster (before the High-Altar) which he rebuilt from the Ground, and laid the first Stone.

His Death.

His Burial.

His Wife.
Eleanor.

Eleanor King Henry's Wife, was the second of the five Daughters of Raymond Berenguer, Earl of Provence, Son of Earl Alphonso, Son of Alphonso the first King of Arragon: her Mother was Beatrice, Daughter of Thomas Earl of Savoy, Sister of the Earles Aime and Peter, and the Arch-Bishop Boniface of Canterbury: she was Married to him at Canterbury, January 14. Anno 1236. Reg. 20 by Edmund Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; Crowned at Westminster the 19th. of the same month. Her three Sisters were also Queens, Margaret the Eldest was Wife to Saint Lewis the Ninth of that Name, King of France, her next Sister Sanchia was Married to Richard King of the Romans, King Henry's Brother: and the third Beatrix, was the Wife of Charles King of Sicily, Brother to the said Saint Lewis. This Queen Eleanor (the second of the four Daughters) was his Wife thirty seven years, his Widow nineteen, died a Nun at Ambresbury the 25. of June, in the twentieth year of her Sons Reign, King Edward the first, 1291. and was buried in her Monastery the 11. of September following.

His Issue.

1. Edward.

Edward their Eldest Son was born at Westminster 28. June, the twenty fourth year of his Fathers Reign 1239. He was Surnamed Longshanks, of his tall and slender Body, made Knight in Spain by Alphonso King of Castile; Created Earl of Chester by his Father, after the Issue Male extinct of the former Earles; and succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of England.

2. Edmund.

Edmund their Second Son, was born 26th. January, 1245. and Surnamed Crouchback. He was invested King of Sicilia and Apulia, and Created Earl of Lancaster, and having of the grant of his Father the Lands of Simon Montfort and Robert Ferrers (dis-inherited in the Barons Wars) was by virtue of the same grant Earl of Leicester and Derby, and High Steward of England. He had two Wives, the first Avelin, Daughter and Heir of William Earl of Albemarle, by whom he left no Issue. The second, Queen Blanche, Daughter of Robert Earl of Artois, Widow of Henry of Campaign, King of Navarre, and Mother of Joan Queen of France and Navarre, the Wife of Philip the Fair, by her he had Issue three Sons, and one Daughter; Thomas who after his Father was Earl of Lancaster, and having Married Alice, Daughter and Heir of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, was Beheaded at Pontefract without Issue. Henry Lord of Monmouth, after his Brothers death Earl of Lancaster, and Father of Henry first Duke of Lancaster, John who dyed unmarried: Mary married Henry, Lord Percy, Mother of Henry, the first Earl of Northumberland: this Earl Edmund dyed at Bayton in Gascony, June 5. 1296. having lived fifty years, four months and nineteen days. His Body half a year after his death was conveyed to England, and lieth Entombed at Westminster on the North side of the High Altar.

3. Richard.

Richard their third Son, (bearing the name of his Uncle Richard, King of the Romans and Albaine) deceased in his Youth and lyeth at Westminster, Entered on the fourth side of the Quire.

4. John.

John their fourth Son (bearing the Name of King John his Grandfather) dyed young, and at Westminster his Bones lye interred with his Brother Richard.

5. William.

William their fifth Son (mentioned by Thomas Pickering, a Priest of the Monastery of Whithy in Yorkshire, who lived in the time of Henry the sixth, and wrote a large Genealogie of the Kings of England and their Issue.) dying in his Childhood, was buried within the New-Temple in Fleetstreet, London, about the Year 1236.

Henry

Henry their sixth Son, is also reported by the same Author to have dyed Young, 6. Henry: and to be buried at Westminster.

Margaret their eldest Daughter, was Born the twenty sixth year of her Father's Reign, 1241. was the first Wife of Alexander the third King of Scotland, Married to him at York, 1251. by whom she had Issue Alexander and David, (who dyed both before their Father without Issue) and Margaret Queen of Norway, Wife of King Erik, and Mother of Margaret the Heir of Scotland and Norway, that dyed unmarried, she was Queen of Scotland twenty two Years, lived thirty three, dyed before her Husband in the twenty Year of his Reign, and the first of her Brother Edwards in England, and was buried in the Abbey of Dunferling in Scotland.

7. Margareta.

Beatrice their second Daughter was born at Burdeaux in Gascony, June, 25. 1242. at 8. Beatrice: eighteen years of Age, she was Married to John the first Duke of Brittain (Son of John the last Earl of the same) and had Issue by him Arthur Duke of Brittain, John Earl of Richmond; Peter; and Blanche Married to Philip, Son of Robert Earl of Artois; Eleanor, a Nun at Ambresbury; and Mary Married to Guy Earl of St. Paul: being thirty Years Old, and twelve Years Married to him, she dyed in Brittain, in the first of her Brother King Edwards Reign, and was buried at London, in the Quire of the Grey-Friers within Newgate.

Katherine their third Daughter, was born at London, 1253. in the thirty seventh of 9. Katherine's Reign, November, 25. being St. Katherine's Day: she was Christened by rine. Boniface Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, her Mothers Uncle. She dyed Young, and her Bones lye Interred at Westminster, with her Brothers Richard and John, in the space between the Chappels of St. Edmund, and St. Bennet.

Edward the First, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain. Surnamed of Winchester, or Longshanks. An. Dom. 1273.

This Prince Edward, as hath been said, was the Eldest Son of Henry the Third, Edward I. and Queen Eleanor of Provence, and as soon as his Father was dead and buried, the great Lords caused him to be Proclaimed King, though at that time he was absent, pursuing his high desires for the Holy Wars, and had been there above a Year when his Father dyed. He rescued the great City of Acon from being surrendered to the Sultan of Babylon, who lay about it with a powerful Army, and had began to Assault the Breaches; but hearing of his safe entrance into it, and the Succours he brought with him from England, he not long after raised his siege, and without the fruition of his desire, withdrew to his own Dominions.

Among the Saracens there was one Anzazim, a desperate Villain, often employed to Prince Edward from their Admiral of Joppe, and so by this means getting pretty good Credit with, and easie Access to him; one day upon pretence of communicating to him some secrets, all Persons were commanded to go out of the Room, and there with a poysoned Knife, most bloudily he gave him three wounds, two in the Arm, and one near the Arm; but Prince Edward presently with his Foot threw him to the Floor, wrung the Knife from the Traitor, and with the Tressel of a Table dashed out his Brains: then calling in his People, he Commanded the Villains Body to be hanged up over the City Walls, and a live Dog with him. His Wounds by reason of the invenom'd Blade were feared to be Mortal, but his Princess Eleanor gave so rare an Example of Conjugal Affection at that instant, that her Immortal Memory justly imparts a remaining Glory to the whole Sex: for when no Medicine could extract the Poyson, she did it with her Tongue, licking daily, while her Husband slept, his festering Wounds, whereby they perfectly closed, and she her self received no harm: So sovereign a Medicine is a Wives Tongue, anointed with the vertue of Loving Affection.

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And

And now taking his Journey homewards, he first passed by *Sicily*, and there first heard of his Father's Death, which he took far more to heart, than he had the loss of his Son *Henry* a little before, as considering that other Children might be had, but another own Father could not: from thence he passed through *Italy*, then descended into *Burgundy*, where a great part of his *English* Nobility met him, from whence he passed into *France*, and so to *Aquitain*, and having there taken homage of his Subjects, and set all things in order, he set sail, and arrived in *England* above a Year after the Death of his Father, and safely getting to *London*, he was on the fifteenth of *August*, 1274. Crowned at *Westminster*, together with his Wife *Queen Eleanor*, by *Robert Kilmarby* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Going his last Journey to *Scotland*, at *Carlisle* in *Cumberland* he fell sick; and having sent for his Son *Prince Edward*, he gave him many Admonitions and Precepts; the sum whereof take as follows:

R. Edward's That he should be merciful, just and courteous, constant in word and deed, familiar to the good, Speech to his and toward such as were distressed, always pitiful. That after his death he should not hasten to the Crown of *England*, till he had honourably revenged the Injuries of his Father, and accomplished the present Service. That he should carry his Fathers Bones about with him in some Coffin, till he had Marched through all *Scotland*, and subdued all his Enemies, for that none should be able to overcome him, while his Skeleton Marched with him. That he should love his Brethren, *Thomas* and *Edmund*, but especially be tender and respectful to his Mother *Queen Margaret*. That upon pain of his Mal-diction and Curse, he should not presume without common Consent, to Repeat *Piers* de *Gaveston*, who for abusing the tender Years of the Prince with wicked vanities, by Common Decree was Banished. That whereas himself, by the continual and new attempts of *Bruce*, could not in Person (according to his Vow) make War in the Holy Land, therefore he should send his heart thither, accompanied with seven score Knights and their Retinues, for whose support he had provided two and thirty thousand pounds of Silver. That his heart being so by them conveyed, he did hope in God, that all things there would prosper with them. And lastly, That upon pain of Eternal Damnation the said Money should not be Expended upon any other Uses.

His Death and Burial. And having done this, soon after of a Dysentery or Bloudy-Flux, he dyed at *Borough* upon the sands, the seventh of *July*, 1307. when he had Reigned thirty four Years, and seven Months, lived sixty eight Years, his Corps was brought to *Waltham Abbey*, and there kept for sixteen weeks, and on *Simon* and *Judas* day after, was Buried at *Westminster*.

His Wives.

His Wives. He had two Wives; the first was *Eleanor*, Sister to *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, Daughter to *Ferdinando*, third King of *Spain*, and only Child of *Joan* his Second Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John*, Earl of *Ponthieu*. She was Married to him at *Bures* in *Spain* in 1254. and was Crowned with him on the day of his Coronation, and having lived with him six and thirty years, she dyed in a Journey with him towards *Scotland*, at *Herdeby* in *Lincolnshire*, November 29. of her Husbands Reign 19. Anno Dom. 1290. she was buried at *Westminster* at the Feet of King *Henry* the third, in whole Memory, and as Monuments of her Vertue and his Affection King *Edward* caused Crosses with her Statue to be erected in all chief places, where her Corps, in carrying to *Westminster*, rested; as at *Stamford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Albans*, *Waltham*, *Cheapside*, and lastly at the place called *Charing-Cross*.

2. Margaret. Margaret, his second Wife, was Eldest Daughter of *Philip* King of *France*, called the *Hardy*, and Sister to *Philip* called the *Fair*; she was Married to him at *Canterbury*, on *Thursday*, September 8. of her Husbands Reign 27. Anno Dom. 1299. after almost eight years Marriage, surviving him, she remained a Widdow ten years, and deceasing 10. Ed. 2. 1317. was buried at the *Gray Friars* in *London*, before the Altar, in the Quire which she her self had built.

His Issue by his first Wife.

His Issue by his first Wife. *John*, his Eldest Son by *Queen Eleanor*, was Born at *Windsor*, in the Reign of King *Henry* his Grand-Father, before his Fathers Voyage into *Syria*, and in his absence committed

committed to the charge of *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, his great Uncle, and others; but he dyed young, and was Buried at *Westminster*, by the Wall, between *St. Edmunds* and *St. Bennets Chappel*, *August* 8. in the last year of his Grand-Fathers Reign.

Henry, their second Son, deceased also being a Child: he was buried in *St. Peters* Church at *Westminster*, November 20. in the first year of his Fathers Reign, 1272. in the same place, and under the same Tomb where his Brother *John* lies, with both their Pictures in an Arch over it.

Alphonso, their third Son, was Born in the Town of *Maine* in *Gascony*, as his Father and Mother were returning towards *England* from *Jerusalem*, November 23. 1273. he deceased at *Windsor*, *August* 4. 1285. and was buried at *Westminster* in *St. Peters* Church by *St. Bennets Chappel*, and his body lies under the Tomb of his Brothers *John* and *Henry*, and his Picture there also with theirs.

Edward, their fourth Son, was born April, 25. 1284. at *Carmarven* in *Northwales*, and after the death of *Llewellyn ap Griffith*, in regard of the place of his Nativity, was by his Father's Creation, with the consent of the *Welsh*, made Prince of *Wales*, the first of the Sons and Heirs apparent of the Kings of *England*, that bare that Title, which afterwards became ordinary to most of the rest. He Succeeded his Father in the Kingdoms of *England* and *Wales*.

Eleanor, their Eldest Daughter, was born at *Windsor*, in the fiftieth Year of King *Henry* her Grandfather; she was Married with all Ceremonies of Proxy to a Deputy for *Alphonso* King of *Arragon*, Son of King *Peter*; but he dying before the Marriage, she was afterwards Married at *Bristow*, 1293. to *Henry* the Third, Earl of *Barrie* in *France*. She had Issue by him *Edward* Earl of *Barrie*, from whom descended the Earls and Dukes of that County. *Henry* another Son of hers was Bishop of *Trois* in *Champagne*, *Hellen* her Daughter was Married to *Henry* Earl of *Blois*. And *Joan* to *John Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, She was his Wife five Years, and dyed in the twenty seventh of her Fathers Reign, viz. 1298.

Joan, their second Daughter, was Born at *Acon*, (sometime named *Ptolemais*) in the first year of her Fathers Reign, at eighteen years of Age she was Married to *Gilbert Clare*, called the *Red*, Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hereford*, by whom she had Issue Earl *Gilbert*, slain in *Scotland* without Issue. *Eleanor*, Married first to *Hugh Spencer* in her right Earl of *Gloucester*; and after to *William Zouch* of *Richards Castle*. *Margaret*, first Married to *Peter Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwal*, afterwards to *Hugh Audeley* Earl also of *Gloucester*. And *Elizabeth* Lady of *Clare*, Married first to *John*, Son and Heir to *Richard Burgh* Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; Mother of *William Burgh*, Earl of *Ulster*, and Grand-Mother of *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Clarence*. Secondly to *Theobald* Lord *Verdon*: thirdly to *Sir Roger Damery*. This *Joan* survived her Husband, and was Remarried to *Sir Ralph Monbermere* a Baron, Father to *Margaret* the Mother of *Thomas Mountacute* Earl of *Sarisbury*. She deceased in the first year of her Brother King *Edwards* Reign, and is buried at the Frier *Austines* in *Clare*.

Margaret, their third Daughter, was Born at the the Castle of *Windsor*, 1275. she was Married at fifteen years of Age to *John* the second Duke of *Brabant*, whom she ret. had Issue Duke *John* the third, Father of *Margaret*, Wife of *Lewis* of *Miclyn*, Earl of *Flanders*, and Mother of the Lady *Margaret*, the Heir of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, Married to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*.

Berenger, their fourth Daughter, was Born 1276. and dyed in her Childhood. *Alice*, their fifth Daughter, dyed too without Issue, being young. *Mary*, their sixth Daughter, was Born at *Windsor*, April, 22. 1279. at ten Years Old, she was made a Nun in the Monastery of *Ambresbury* in *Wiltshire* at the instance of *Queen Eleanor* her Grandmother (who Lived there) much against her Parents will or intention.

Elizabeth, their seventh Daughter, was Born at *Rutland-Castle* in *Flintshire*, 1284. At fourteen Years Old she was Married at *London* to *John* the first of that Name Earl of both *Holland*, *Zealand*, and Lord of *Freeze land*: he dying within two Years without Issue, she was afterwards Married to *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, and High Constable of *England*, by whom she had *John* and *Humphrey*, both Earls successively after their Father: *Edward*, who dyed Childless in *Schiland*, and *William*, who was Created Earl of *Northampton* while his Brothers Lived, was after their Deaths Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, and High Constable of *England*, and Father of Earl *Humphry* the tenth of that Name, and last of that House, who

7. Marga-
8. Beren-
g.r.
9. Alice.
10. Meryl

The History of the Successions

who dyed without Issue Male. She had also by him two Daughters; *Eleanor*, Married to *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*; and *Margaret* to *Hugh Courtney*, the first Earl of *Downshire*, she was this Earls Wife fourteen Years, Lived thirty three, Dyed in 1316. and was buried in Saint *James's Church*, at the *Abbey of Saffron Walden* in *Essex*.

12. *Beatrice*. *Beatrice*, their Eighth Daughter, bore the Name of her Fathers Sister, Dutches of *Brittany*: some Genealogists say she lived till she was Marriageable, but dyed unmarried.

13. *Blanche*. *Blanche*, their ninth Daughter, is reported to have dyed in her Childhood.

His Issue by
his Second
Wife.

His Issue by Queen Margaret.

14. *Thomas*. *Thomas*, his fifth, but first Son by this Queen, was born at a little Village in *Yorkshire*, called *Bratberton*, *June*, 1. in the Year 1300. He was Created Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*. He had two Wives, *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Roger Hiles* of *Harwich* in *Suffolk*, by whom he had Issue *Edward*, who Married *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Roger Mortimer* the first Earl of *March*, but he dyed before his Father, without Issue. And two Daughters, *Margaret* Married first to *John Lord Seagrave*, by whom she had *Elizabeth*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, Wife of *John Lord Mowbray* (from whom the *Mowbrays* and *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*; and Earl Marshal descended:) Secondly, to Sir *Walter Manny*, a Knight of *Cambray*, and by him had *Anne* Wife of *John Hastings* the Elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Mother of Earl *John* the Younger, who dyed without Issue: his Youngest Daughter *Alice* was Married to Sir *Edward Montacute*, and had three Daughters by, *Elizabeth* and *Joan*, Married to *Walter* and *William*, two of the *Yffords*, and *Maud* that dyed unmarried. This Earl *Thomas* his second Wife was *Mary*, the Daughter of *William Lord Rosse*, and Widow of Sir *Ralph Cobham*, who surviving him without Issue by him, she was the third time Married to *William Lord Breafe* of *Brember*.

15. *Edmund*. *Edmund*, his sixth, and second Son by this Queen, was Born at *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, *August* 5. in the thirtieth year of the Reign of his Father *Anno Dom.* 1301. He was Created Earl of *Kent*, and Married *Margaret* Daughter of *John*, and Sister and sole Heir of *Thomas Lord Wakes* of *Lydel* in the County of *Northampton*: he had Issue by her two Sons, and one Daughter: *Edmund* his eldest was Earl of *Kent*, after his Father, and dyed under Age without either Issue or Wife. *John* the younger was Earl also after his Brother: he Married *Elizabeth* Daughter of the Duke of *Guilke*, and dyed likewise without Issue; His Daughter was *Joan*, for her Beauty called the *Fair Maid of Kent*, first Married to *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, and from him Divorced, and Remarried to Sir *Thomas Holland*, in her right Earl of *Kent*, and by her Father of *Thomas*, and *John Holland* Duke of *Surrey*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*; and last of all she was the Wife of *Edward* of *Woodstock* the Black Prince of *Wales*, and by him Mother of King *Richard the Second*. This Earl *Edmund* was Beheaded at *Winchester*, *March* 19. in the fourth year of King *Edward* his Nephew.

16. *Eleanor*. *Eleanor*, the tenth Daughter, and sixteenth Child of King *Edward*, and last Child of Queen *Margaret*, was Born at *Winchester* *May* 6. in the thirty fifth year of her Fathers Reign, and which proved to be his last, being 1306. she dyed in her Childhood, and was buried in *St. Peters Church* at *Westminster* by her Brothers *John*, *Henry*, and *Alphonfus*, under the aforementioned Monument, with her Picture like wife hanging over it.

Edward

of the King of England.

Edward the Second King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, &c. Sur-named of Carnarvan. An.D. 1307.

NEver did Prince come to a Crown with greater and more general Applause both of Nobility and People, than this *Edward*, the Eldest Son of King *Edward* the first then living: For he had been well brought up in all good Courts for Piety and Learning (saith Sir *Richard Baker* of him) he had seen the Government of his Father, from whose example he could not but have learned many Lessons, he had been initiated in the ways of State, having been left Governor of the Realm, and presiding in Parliament in his Father's Absence, and he was now three and Twenty years Old, a fit Age for bearing the weight of a Scepter; and yet for all this Speed faith of him, That whereas from the Conquest till his time, *England* thought it indured (by God's just Judgment) many bitter, sad, and heavy Storms through some Headiness, Ambition, or other Sicknesses of mind in the Princes thereof, yet had the men to sway and govern had, and those distempers were as the Perturbations insistent to Vigorous Dispositions: But under this *Edward*, who could neither get nor keep, it seemed to endure the Levities of a Child, though his years might have exempted him from so great Infancy of Judgment, as his Reign discovered.

He began his Reign the seventh day of *July* 1307, and on the Fourth and Twentieth day of *February* next after, he with his Queen (*Isabel*, whom he Married the sixth of *January* before) was Crowned at *Westminster* by *Henry Bishop of Winchester*, by Commission from *Robert Archbishop of Canterbury*, being then in Exile, and out of the Kingdom.

There were many ways attempted to deprive him of his Life, as first by such Diet as he could not indure to Eat. Then he was shut up in a Close Chamber, where with the Stench of Dead Carcasses, laid in a Celler under him, he was miserably tormented for many days together, so that he was almost Suffocated with it, as he himself at his Window told certain Carpenters that were working there hard by: Then they fell to Poisons, but as the Divine Providence would have it, all these were ineffectual. At last, one night, being the second and Twentieth of *September*, his Murderers (*Gurney* and *Matrevers*) rushing into his Chamber of a sudden, found him in Bed, and with great heavy Bolsters, being in weight as much as fifteen strong men (says *Stow* of him) could bear, and pressed upon him, they smothered him: But yet this wickedness was not enough to satisfy and content such Seared Consciences as theirs were; they improved their maddest fury by new and more illustrious Acts of Cruelty; Heating a Plumers Sodering Iron Red Hot, and through an Instrument (made for that purpose) thrust it up into his Fundament, Burning thereby his inward Parts, and yet no mark of their Savage Violence to be seen. But these Cruelties met with the Reward of Murderers. For *Gurney*, after three years flight to *Marseilles*, was taken, and as he was brought toward *England*, to receive his just punishment, he was beheaded on the Sea, fearing that if he had come into *England*, he would have Accused divers other great Persons. *Matrevers*, flying into *Germany*, had the Grace to Repent, but lived ever after miserable. But yet this Unfortunate King was first Deposed, on the 15th of *January* 1326. when he had Reigned 19 years, six months, and odd days, Murdered on the 11 of *September* next following, being 1327, but yet his death was not published till after the Feast of *All-Saints*; and he was Buried at *Gloster* on *St. Thomas's day*, among the *Benedictines* in their Abbey, without any Funerall Romy at all.

Isabel, the Daughter of *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*, (Sister to *Lodowick Hutin*, *Philip the Long*, and *Charles the Fair*, all Kings of *France*) was Married to *Edward* the Second,

His, and the Queen's Coronation.

His Death.

Stows Annals
Fo. 225. 1 Col.
l. 59. & 227.
a Col. l. 16.

His Wife
Isabel.

Second at Twelve years Old, in the Lady Church of *Boulogne*, the 22th of *January* 1308. Se was his Wife 20 years, and his Widdow 30. and lived 63 years. She Died at *Risings* near *London*, the 22th of *August* 1357. and was Buried in the middle of the *Gray-Fryers-Church* in *London*, the 27th of *September* following.

Their Issue.
Edward.

Edward, (Surnamed of *Windfor*) their Eldest Son, was Born at the Castle of *Windfor* the 13th of *October* 1312. and the sixth of his Father's Reign. He was Created Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*, in a Parliament at *Tork* 1322. and in the Troubles of the Realm, and Absence of his Father, in an Assembly of Lords, met at *Hereford*, and in presence of the Queen; was made Lord *Warden* of *England* by a common Decree: Unto whom all the Lords made their Fealty, in receiving an Oath of Allegiance to be Faithful and Loyal to him as Lord *Warden* of the Realm; and shortly after, the Father being Deposed, he was Crowned King of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* the Third.

a John.

John (Surnamed of *Eltham*) their Second Son, was Born at *Eltham* in *Kent* the 15th of *August* 1315. and at 12 years old was Created Earl of *Cornwall* in a Parliament 1327. and third year of his Brother *Edward*'s Reign. He Died in *Scotland* unmarried, in the Flower of his Youth, the 10th of his Brother's Reign 1334.

3 Joan.

Joan, their Eldest Daughter and third Child, was Born in the *Tower* of *London*, and Married, being a Child at *Berwick* the 18th of *July* 1329. to *David* Prince of *Scotland*, Son and Heir Apparent of King *Robert Bruce*, whom he succeeded within one year after in the Kingdom, being but seven years of Age, and was the second King of *Scotland* of the Name of *David*. She was his Wife 28 years, and being come into *England* to Visit her Brother, she Died here without Issue, in the 32 year of his Reign 1357. and was Buried at the *Gray-Fryers* in *London*.

4 Eleanor.

Eleanor, their Youngest Daughter and fourth Child, was the second Wife of *Rainold* the second, Earl of *Gelders*, Married to him with a Portion of 15000*l.* 1332. being her Brother's sixth year of his Reign, who being the Vicar General of the Empire, to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Created him first Duke of *Gelders*: She had Issue by him *Rainold* and *Edward*, both Dukes Successively after their Father, without Issue: The Latter leaving both his Dutchy and his Wife to his Nephew *William* Duke of *Gulick* his half Sister's Son.

Edward the Third, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, Surnamed of Windsor.

King *Edward* of *Windfor*, the Eldest Son of *Edward* the Second, not being Fifteen years of Age, when (without any guilt thought in him) upon his Father's Deposition and Resignation, he had his Throne Established, took the beginning of his Reign by publick Sanction and Order of Parliament, and was Proclaimed King of *England* on the 25th day of *January* in the year 1327. And (as *Speed* says of him) 'by direction of such as sought colour of their Treasons against their Deposed Sovereign, proclaimed his Peace in these words.

Speed. Ed. 3.
Fol. 669. 3rd.
a.

Edward by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*, to N. N. our Sheriffe of S. Greeting. Because the Lord *Edward* our Father, late King of *England*, By the Common Council and Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others the chief men, and the whole Commonalty of the Kingdom, did voluntarily remove himself from the Government thereof, willing and granting that we as his Eldest Son and Heir, should take upon us the Rule and Regiment of the same, and we with the Council and Advice of the Prelates, Earls and Barons before said, yielding therein to our Father's good pleasure, and will, have taken upon us the Governance of the said Kingdom, and as the manner is, have received the Fealties and Homages of the said Prelates and Peers. We therefore desire that our Peace, for the quiet and calm estate of our people, should be in-

violably

inviolably observed, do will, and command you, that presently upon sight of these presents, you cause our Peace to be openly proclaimed through your whole Bailiwick, forbidding all and every one in our behalf, under pain and peril of dishonour, and loss of life and limbs, not to presume to violate or infringe our said peace, but that every one pursue or follow his Actions and Complaints without any manner of Out-rages according to the Laws and Customs of our Kingdoms: for we are ready, and alwaies will be, to administer full right to all and singular Complaints, as well poor as rich in our Courts of Justice. Witness our self, &c. 1 February. in the Kalends of *February* upon Sunday being *Candlemas* Eve.

He was Crowned at *Westminster*, Feb. 1. by *Walter Rainold* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This Prince was endued with passing beauty (as our Historian reports of him) and favour, and was of wit provident, circumspect, and gentle of Nature, of excellent modesty and temperance. He advanced such persons to dignities, as did most excel others in innocency of life. In feats of Arms he was very expert, as the noble Enterprises by him achieved do well declare.

Stows Annals
fol. 227.

After this King had lived about threecore and five years, and Reigned almost one and fifty, he breathed out his last breath June 20. 1377. at his Mannor of *Sheen* (now *Richmond*) in *Surrey*. His body was conveyed from thence by his four Sons, and other Lords, and solemnly interred within *Westminster* Church, where he lieth his Monument; and where it is said the Sword he used in Battle is yet to be seen, being eight pound in weight, and seven foot in length.

Sir R. Baker,
137. Col. 1.

His Wife was *Philippa*, the daughter of *William*, Earl of *Hainault* and *Holland*, Sister of Earl *William* the last of that House, and of *Margaret* the Empress that succeeded him: her Mother was *Joan*, Sister of *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*, daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Valois*, who was son to King *Philip* the Hardy: She was married to him at *Tork*, Jan. 24. Crowned at *Westminster* the first Sunday of Lent following 1327. she was his Wife 42 years, died *August* 15. An. 1369. of her Husband's Reign 43. and was buried at *Westminster*, where she hath a fair Tomb at the foot of her Husband, of black Touch-stone, with the garnishing about it, and the Portraiture over it of Alabaster. She Founded and richly Endowed the Colledge called of her the *Queens* in *Oxford*.

His Wife Phil-
lipa.
* Mary, said
Miles Speed,
fo. 708. a Col-
lu. 155.

Edward, their eldest Son and first Child, was born at *Woodstock*, July 15. in the third year of his Father's Reign, Anno 1329. was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitaine* and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*: He married *Joan*, the daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, brother by the Father's side to King *Edward* the Second; (and so, in right of his Wife, he was Earl of *Kent*.) She had been twice married before: first, to the valiant Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom she was divorced; next, to the Lord *Thomas* of *Holland*, after whose decease this Prince passionately falling in Love with her, married her. By her he had issue two Sons, *Edward* the eldest, born at *Angloleme*, who died at seven years of Age; and *Richard* born at *Burdeaux*, who after his Father was Prince of *Wales*, and after his Grand-father, King of *England*. This Prince had also natural issue Sir *John Sounder*, and Sir *Roger Clarendon*, Knights. The latter being attainted in the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth, is thought to have been Ancestor to the House of *Smithes* in *Essex*. He died at *Canterbury* on *Trinity* Sunday, June 8. the 46 year of his Age, of his Father's Reign 49. and was buried at *Christ Church* there 1376.

Their Issue.
Edward.

William, their second son, but fourth Child, was born at *Hatfield* in the County of *Hertford* in the year 1335. the ninth of his Father's Reign. He took his Christian name from *William*, Earl of *Hainault*, his Grandfather, and his Surname from the place of his Nativity: he died in his Childhood, and was buried at *Tork*.

a William.

Lionel, their third Son and fifth Child, was born at the City of *Antwerp*, Nov. 20. in the twelfth year of his Father's Reign, Anno 1338. He married first *Elizabeth*, the daughter and heir of *William Burgh*, Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in whose right he was first created Earl of *Ulster*, and because he had with her the Honour of *Clare*, in the County of *Townland*, as parcel of the Inheritance of her Grandmother *Clare*, (the Sister and co-heir of the last Earl *Gilbert Clare*) he was in a Parliament created Duke of *Clarence*, as it were of the Country about the Town Castle, and honour of *Clare*: from which Dutchy the name of *Clarencieux* (being the title of the King of *Aragon* for the South parts of *England*) is derived. This Duke had

a Lionel.

An. 1369.

The History of the Successions

had issue by her One only daughter, namely *Philippa*, afterward Wife of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, Mother of *Earl Roger*, Father of *Anne Countess of Cambridge*, the mother of *Richard Duke of York*, Father of King *Edward the Fourth*. The second Marriage of this Duke was at *Millain in Lombardy* with the Lady *Violenta* (*Jolantis* saith *Polid. Virg.*) daughter of *Galeacio*, the second Duke thereof, but through intemperance he lived not long after.

4 John.

John their fourth Son and sixth Child, was born at *Gaunt*, in the fourteenth year of his Father's Reign, the chief Town of *Flanders*, Anno 1340. In his Childhood he was created Earl of *Richmond*, but that Title was afterwards recalled in, and bestowed upon *John Duke of Brittany*, who married his Sister, to whose Duchy it had formerly belonged. He had three Wives, the first was *Blanche*, Daughter and Co-heir, and in the end, sole Heir of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, son of *Edmund*, surnamed *Crouch-back*. He had issue by her *Henry of Bullingbrook*, Earl of *Derby*, after Duke of *Hereford*, and at last KING of England, named *Henry the Fourth*, who first placed the Crown in the House of *Lancaster*. By her also *John of Gaunt* had two daughters *Philippa*, Wife of *John the First*, King of *Portugal*, and *Elizabeth* married first to *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*; and after him to *Sir John Cornwall* Baron of *Fanhope*. His second Wife was *Constance*, the eldest daughter of *Peter*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, in whose right for the time, he entitled himself King of both those Realms. By her he had issue one only daughter named *Katherine*, married to *Henry the Third*, son of King *John*, in possession before and in her right after, King of both the said Realms. His third Wife was *Katherine*, the widow of *Sir Hugh Swinford*, a Knight in *Lincolnshire*, eldest daughter and Co-heir of *Paen Roet a Gascoigne*, called *Guen*, King of Arms of that Country: His younger daughter being married to *Sir Jeffry Chaucer*, the then Poet Laureat. By her he had issue, (born before Matrimony, and made legitimate afterwards by Parliament holden in the 20 year of King *Richard 2.*) *John*, Earl of *Somerset*; *Thomas* Duke of *Exeter*, *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester* and Cardinal, and *Joan* (first married to *Robert Ferrers*, Baron of *Wemme* and *Onsley* in the Countee of *Salop* and *Warwick*) and secondly to *Ralph Nevill*, the first Earl of *Westmerland*. She and all her Brethren were surnamed *Beaufort*, of a Castle the Duke had in France, where they were all born; and in regard thereof bare the Port-cullis of a Castle for the Cognizance of their Family. This Duke in the 13 year of his Nephew King *Richard*, at a Parliament holden at *London*, was created Duke of *Aquitaine*, but in the thirteenth year he was called home, and this Title recalled, and in the third year after, in the 16 of his Age, An. 1399. he died at *Ely-House* in *Holborn*, and lieth honourably Enclosed in the Quire of *St. Pauls*.

5 Edmund.

Edmund their fifth Son surnamed of *Langley*, was first, An. 1362. created Earl of *Cambridge*, in the same Parliament, wherein *Lionel* was created Duke of *Clarence*. And afterwards in the year 1386. was made Duke of *York*. He married *Isabel* daughter and Co-heir to *Peter* King of *Castile* and *Leon*. His son *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, took to wife *Anne Mortimer*, heir of the aforelaid *Lionel*, Elder Brother of *Edmund of Langley*.

6 William.

William King *Edward's* sixth son, surnamed of *Windsor*, the place of his Nativity, dyed young, and lieth buried at *Westminster*.

7 Thomas.

Thomas their youngest son surnamed of *Woodstock* where he was born, was first Earl of *Buckingham*, created by his Nephew King *Richard 2.* on his Coronation day, in the year 1377. and afterwards by him was made Duke of *Glocester* 1385. He married *Eleanor* the only daughter and heir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*; and the Earldoms of *Essex* and *Northampton*, together with the Constablership of England, fell to him by right of his Wife. He was a man of Valour, Wisdom, and Vigilancy, but those Noble virtues (stained with too much wilfulness and forward obstinacy) bred him, first envy, and after ruine. For the King concluding him a too severe observer of his Actions, consulted with *Tho. Mowbray* Duke of *Nottingham*, how to make him away, whom *Mowbray* unawares surprizing, conveyed secretly to *Calais*, where he was strangled, in the year 1397. the 20 year of King *Richard's* Reign. He had himself in his life-time provided a Noble Tomb at *Plaisance* in *Essex*: his own Town, and the usual seat of the great Constables of England, where he founded a Colledge, and thither his body was brought, and laid with full funeral pomp and solemnity, but afterwards translated unto *Westminster*, where al-

so lieth *Eleanor* his Wife, who died 1399. their issue was one son, viz. *Humphrey Earl of Buckingham*, who died at *Chester* of the Pestilence, 1400. And two daughters, viz. *Anne* (first married to *Edmund Earl of Stafford*, by whom she had *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*: Secondly, to *William Burchier* Earl of *Ewe*, by whom she had *Henry Earl of Essex*); and *Joan* married to *Gilbert Lord Talbot*; she had issue by him a daughter, who died young; *Philip* and *Isabel* both dying Infants.

Isabel, their eldest daughter and second Child was married at *Windsor* to *Ingelram of Guines*, Lord of *Concy*, Earl of *Solsons*, and afterwards Archduke of *Austria*, created also by King *Edward* (his Father-in-law) 1365. Earl of *Bedford*: By whom she had two daughters, *Mary* (married to *Henry Duke of Barre*, by whom she had *Rob. de Barre*, and *Joan* the wife of *Lewis of Luxemburg* Earl of *St. Paul*); and *Philip* wife of *Rob. de Veere* Earl of *Oxford*, Duke of *Ireland*, and Marquess of *Dublin*. This *Robert* in the height of his Fortunes took his Noble Lady *Philip*, and married one *Lancero-na*, (reported to be a Joyner's daughter) who came with King *Richard 2.* his wife out of *Bohemia*; and being for his pride, and abusing the King's Ear, driven out of the Land by the Lords, he died at *Lovain*, both in great perplexity of mind and extremity of poverty 1392. *Isabel*, his Wives Mother, was buried in the Church of the Fryars near *Algate* in *London*.

8 Isabel.

Joan their second daughter and third Child, was born in the 9 year of her Father's Reign, 1335. at 14 years of Age, she was married by proxy to *Alphonso* the 11th King of *Castile* and *Leon*, son of King *Ferdinando 4.* But in her passage to *Spain*, she died of a great Plague then reigning, and King *Alphonso*, coming to meet her to consummate the Espousals, with great grief paid her his last duty in accompanying her to the Church where she was interred, Anno 1348.

9 Joan.

Blanche their third daughter died young and lieth buried at *Westminster*.

10 Blanche.

Mary their fourth daughter was married to *John Montford* Duke of *Britain*.

11 Mary.

Margaret their youngest daughter was born in *Calis*, and was the first Wife of *John de Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, but she died without issue.

12 Margaret.

Richard the Second, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, surnamed of Bourdeaux. An.D. 1377

His our King *Richard* was son to that great Star of English Chivalry, *Edward Richard 2.*

* the *Black Prince*, (eldest son of the great and victorious King, *Edward 3.*) who in the 46 year of his age was snatched away by death (some say hastened by Poison) during the life of the King his Father; who, having three other sons still surviving, (viz. *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; *Edmund of Langley*, afterwards Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *York*; and *Thomas of Woodstock*, afterwards Duke of *Glocester*;) for preventing any Quarrels after his demise, and all pretensions which any of them might make to the Crown, to the prejudice of this our *Richard* his Grandchild, was resolved to see his right declared and settled in Parliament, creating him first Earl of *Chester* and *Cornwall*, and then Prince of *Wales*, and taking an Oath of all the Lords of the Realm, to accept him for their King as lawful Heir, when ever himself should die.

* The *Black Prince* (says Sir *Winston Churchill* in his *Divi Britannici*) made it his dying request, to his declining Father, (fearing the known Ambition of his aspiring Brothers, the eldest of whom might probably take some advantage (if he could) of his Nephew *Richard's* weakness, as King *John* had done before of his Nephew Prince *Arthur*) to inaugurate his Son whilest he was yet alive, that by being committed to the Parliaments care, he might have public security against all private supplantations, and without further dispute enjoy all those Prerogatives which either his own right or his Fathers merit intitled him to. fo. 245.

The Grandfather having resigned his last breath at *Richmond* (as hath been said) June 21. 1377. The young King (then but 11 years of Age, and at that time with the Prince's Mother at *Kington*) soon after came to *Westminster*, and on July 16. following, was solemnly Crowned by *Simon Sudbury* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The first ten years of his Government (whilst he was under the Protectorship) he Reigned with great splendor; but after he came to be of age to do all himself, he began very visibly to undo himself, hastening (as Sir *Winston Churchill*, fol. 246. 247. says of him) the slow pace of his Destiny, by quarrelling with his Parliaments. And at last his affairs by unexpected means and unlikely Instruments were embroiled so much, that this great Prince was left destitute both of power and Friends, and was forced, without striking one stroke, to surrender his Crown; and acknowledge himself both unworthy and unfit to wear it any longer. For a Parliament being called by the Duke of *Lancaster*, (the King being then safely lodged in the Tower) but yet in the name of *K. Richard*, in which many heinous points of Mis-government were laid to his Charge, amounting in all to 33 Articles, he was by Parliament adjudged to be deposed from all Kingly Honour, and Princely Government, and the King being

Sir R. Baker,
Fol. 156. 1 &
a Col.

being advised thereupon, by his own Servants, rather voluntarily to resign the Crown, than by compulsion to be forced to it, on Monday, Sept. 29. 1399. he made a solemn Resignation, before divers Lords and others, sent to him for that purpose, and an Instrument of his Resignation being made, he read it before them all himself, and then subscribed it, and on the next day he was by Parliament deposed.

But though he did not long survive his Resignation, yet different is the Report of Fame touching this unhappy Prince's exit out of the World; some write, that being removed to *Pomfret Castle*, he was every day served in with abundance of costly dishes, but not permitted to taste one of them, and so perished with forced Famine; but this seems wholly fabulous. Others relate, that Sir *Pierce Exton*, taking the hint from K. Henry's words that he spake at Table, *Have I never a Friend that will rid me of him whose life will breed destruction to me, and disquiet to my Realm?* hastened to the place where this Captive King was, and assailing him with 8 Ruffians armed with Halberds, four of which this wretched King killed before he sunk, and possibly had delivered himself from the Rest, had not this their Capt. Parricide, Sir *Pierce Exton*, came behind him and beat out his brains with a Pole-Ax; but this seems not wholly true. *Walsingham* tells us, that he fell into such a *fullen Melancholy*, that he would taste no food, and so voluntarily starved himself. But which way soever he left this World, it is sure he lived but about 33 years, and Reigned 22 and 3 Months: and K. Henry, to let all the World know he was dead, caused his body, Embalmed and covered with Lead all save the face, to be brought to London, where for 3 days together it was exposed at *Pauls* to publick view, and then buried in the Church of *Predicant Friars* at *Langley* in *Buckinghamshire*; but afterwards by Henry 5. removed to *Westminster*, and there honourably Entombed with Queen *Anne* his Wife.

His Wives.
Ann.

He had 2 Wives, the first was *Anne*, daughter to the Emperor *Charles 4.* and Sister to *Winceslaus* the Emperor, and King of *Bohemia*; she was Crowned Queen, Jan. 22. 1382. and living with him ten years, she died without Issue at *Sheene* in *Surry*, 1392. and her body was from thence conveyed to *Westminster* and there buried, the 7th of the Ides of June King *Richard* took so much her death to heart, that he caused the Buildings of that Palace to be thrown down and defaced.

His second Wife was *Isabel*, daughter to *Charles 6.* King of *France*; she was a Virgin of about seven years of Age, when she was affianced to him in the year 1390. but they never cohabited. After King *Richard's* death, being sent home, she married afterwards *Charles* Son and Heir to the Duke of *Orleans*.

An.D. 1399. Henry the Fourth, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, Surnamed of Bullingbrook.

Henry 4.

NO sooner had the Unfortunate K. *Richard* made his Resignation, and the Sentence of his Deposition had been openly read in Parliament; but Henry Duke of *Lancaster*, rising up from his Seat, and humbly fortifying himself with the sign of the Cross on his Fore-head and Breast, made his claim to the Kingdom in these words, viz.

In the Name of *Fader*, Son and Holy Gost, I Henry of *Lancaster* challenge this *Reivme* of *Ynglond*, and the Crown with all the Members, and the Appurtenances; as I that am descended it, be right Line of the *Blode*, coming from the *Good Lord King Henry the third*, and though he that right that God of his Grace hath sent me, with helpe of my kyn, and of my frendes to recover it; the which *Reivme* was in point to be undone for default of Governour, and undoing of the *Good Lawes*.

After which Claim and Challenge, the Archbishop asking the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons what they thought of that Claim? They all with one Voice cryed, That the said Duke should Reivne over them. And he having thus obtained the Title of King, began his Reign on Monday, Sept. 29. 1399. and then on a Monday being too, Octob. 13. following (the very same day Twelve Month in which he had been banished under Rich. 2.) he had the Crown of *England* set upon his head at *Westminster* by *Tho. Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with all the usual Rites and Ceremonies.

The last year of his Reign and Life was free from all troubles both abroad and at home; but he being of an active Spirit, took then upon him the *Crusado*, and great preparation was made for his Journey to *Jerusalem*; but Heaven had otherwise determined for him. The King being at his Prayers at *S. Edwards Shrine*, was suddenly taken with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and thereupon removed to the Abbot of *Westminster's* House; and there recovering his Sences, and finding himself in a strange place,

he asked what place it was, and being answered, that he was in the Abbot's House in a Chamber called *Jerusalem*; Well then, said he, Lord have mercy upon me, for this is the *Jerusalem* where a Sooth-sayer formerly told me I should die: And indeed here he did die, on March 20. 1413. in the 46 year of his age, having Reigned 13 and a half, lacking ten daies. His body was conveyed by Water to *Feverham*, and from thence by Land to *Canterbury*, and there buried by the Lady *Mary* his first Wife, in the Monastery of *Christ's Church*, under a Pillar in the North side.

Some Chronicles relate this odd Story of him, which perhaps may not be much amiss in this place. It was the King's mind to have his Crown set on a Pillow at his head close by him, and, it seems, one of his Fits was so strong upon him, that he was given up by all people to be absolutely Dead: The Prince, his Eldest Son, hearing this as he came in, possessed himself of the Crown, and a way was gone with it; but the King, soon after coming to himself, and missing his Crown, was told the Prince had taken it away with him; but upon his being called, the Prince came back with the Crown, and kneeling to him, said, Sir, To all our Judgements, and to all our Grievs, you seemed directly Dead, and therefore I took the Crown as being my own by Right: But seeing to all our Comforts, you Live, I here deliver it much more joyfully than I took it, and pray God you may long Liveto wear it your self. Well (saith the King Sighing) with what right I got it, God only knows. But (saith the Prince) how it was got, if you die King, I mean to keep and defend it with my Sword. Then the King fell into Discourse with him about his other Sons, telling him he was afraid some Discord would arise between him, and his Brother *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*: If my Brethren (saith Henry) twixt him, and his Brother *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*: If my Brethren, but if otherwise, I shall will be true Subjects, I will Honour them as my Brethren, but if otherwise, I shall as soon do Justice upon them, as upon the meanest Subject in my Kingdom. The King was much pleased at this unexpected Answer, and both prudently and Christianly charged him before God, To Minister the Law indifferently, to ease the oppressed, to beware of Flatterers, not to defer Justice, nor yet to be sparing of Mercy. Punish, (Quoth he) the Oppressors of thy people, so shalt thou obtain favour of God, and Love and Fear of thy Subjects, who whilst they have Wealth, so long shalt thou have their Obedience, but made poor by Oppressions, will be ready to make Insurrections. Rejoyce not so much in the Glory of thy Crown, as Meditate on the Burthen some Care that attends it; mingle Love with Fear, so shalt thou, as the Heart, be defended in the midst of the Body: But know that neither the Heart without the Members, nor a King without his Subjects help, is of any force. Lastly, my Son, love and fear God, ascribe all thy Victories, Strength, Friends, Obedience, Riches, Honour and all, unto him, and with the Psalmist say, With all Thanks, Not unto us, Lord, not unto us, but to thy Holy Name be given the Land and Praise. These are *Speed's* words Fol. 763. Col. 1.

He had two Wives, the first was *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, Constable of *England*, &c. 1 *Mary*. She died before he came to the Crown, in the year 1394.

His second Wife was *Joan*, Daughter to *Charles* the first King of *Navar*, she being the Widow of *John de Monfort*, Surnamed *Streaky*, or the Conqueror, Duke of *Brittain*, who died without any Issue by King *Henry*, at *Havering-Fower* in *Essex*, in the year 1437. the 10 day of July in the 25th year of King *Henry* the sixth, and lyeth Buried by her Husband in *Canterbury*.

He had 4 Sons and 2 Daughters, Henry his Eldest Son, was Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, Earl of *Chester*, and after his Father's death King of *England*. His second Son, was Duke of *Clarence*, President of the Council to King *Henry* the fourth, and Steward of *England*. He was Slain at *Beaufort* in *Anjou*, dying without Issue. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Ken*, the Widow of *John Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*.

His third Son was *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France* in the time of King *John* the sixth. First he married *Ann*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Burgundy*. And after her death, *Jacoba*, Daughter of *Peter* of *Luxemburgh*, Earl of *St. Paul*, &c. died also without Issue.

Humphrey, his fourth Son, was by his Brother King *Henry* the 5th. Created Duke of *Glocester*, and was generally called the good Duke. He was Protector of *England* 25 years, in Henry the sixth time, in whose first year he stiled himself in his Charters thus. *Humphrey*, by the Grace of God, Son, Brother, and Uncle to Kings, Duke of *Glocester*, Earl of *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Pembroke*; Lord of *Friesland* Great Chamberlain of the Kingdom of *England*, Protector and Defender of the same Kingdom, and Church of *England*. He married first *Jacoba*, Heir to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, who (as after was known) had first been lawfully

His Wives.

2 Joan.

His Issue.

1 Henry.

2 Thomas.

3 John.

4 Humphrey.

fully Troth-plighted to John, Duke of Brabant, and therefore was afterwards Divorced from the said Humphrey.

His second Wife was Eleanor Daughter of Reginald, Baron of Cobham of Scarborough; Queen Margaret Wife to King Henry the sixth, Repining to see both the King and State Swayed by his great Power, secretly wrought his ruin, he being Murdered in his Bed, at Eury, dying without any Issue in the year 1446. His Body was Buried at St. Albans, though the Vulgar Opinion be, that he lyes Buried in St. Paul's Church.

His Eldest Daughter, was Blanch, Married to Lewis Barbatus, Palatine of the Rhine, and Prince Elector.

Philippa, was Married to John King of Denmark and Norway.

Blanch.

An D. 1412. Henry the Fifth King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, Surnamed Henry of Monmouth.

Henry 5.

Divi Britannici, fol. 259.

This King was the Renown of England, and Glory of Wales; and those that have taken his height, have paralleld with no less than three of the Nine Worthies of the World, comparing him with David the Prophet for Piety, being therefore called the Prince of Priests, with Caesar the Invincible, for Affection of Glory, and with Alexander the Great for Magnanimity. He was Born at Monmouth in the Marches of Wales, Ann. Dom. 1388. and in the 11th of King Richard's Reign, his Father then a Subject, and Earl of Derby, Leicester and Lincoln, afterwards Created Duke of Hereford, in Right of his Wife, then of Lancaster by the Death of his Father: His Mother was Mary, second Daughter and Co-heir of Humphrey Beuchamp, Earl of Hereford and Northampton.

When this King's Father had obtained the Crown, and himself came to the Age of 12 years, he had the Succession of it Intrailed on him by Parliament, and accordingly was Created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, &c.

To this our Henry the Lords Swore Homage and Allegiance, before he was actually Crowned; an Honour never done before to any of his Predecessors. He began his Reign the 20th of March 1412. and on the 9th of April following, 1413.

His Coronation.

He was Solemnly Crowned at Westminster by Thomas Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury. He had such success in his Arms over France, that he was published Regent of that Kingdom, and heir apparent to the Crown. After the death of R. Charles 6. the Articles being published in both Realms, and the two Kings and all their Nobility sworn to the observance of them; only the Dauphin stood out in utter defiance both of his right and power: which at last in a great measure was the occasion of his death. The Dauphin having with a great Army besieged the Town of Calais, R. Henry was so concerned at it, that he resolved to go himself to the raising of the Siege; but he was so eager and over-hasty in his travelling, that he could reach no further than to Senlis (trusting to his Brother the Duke of Bedford's care in the prosecuting that his Design, who relieved the Town, and obliged the Dauphin to retreat) and there his Weaver so encircled upon him, that he made his last Will, appointing his Treasure and Jewels to be sold, his Debts to be paid; and he ordained his Brother the Duke of Bedford to be Regent and Governour of France and Normandy, and committed the Ward of his Son Henry to H. Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and to T. Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; and demanding then of his Physicians how long they judged he might hold out, and being told about two hours he made his Confession, and so (as Mr. Speed's words are) in a right Faith, assured Hope, perfect Charity, and found memory, on the last of August 1422. he sendred his Soul to his Creator, after he had lived 30 years, tho' some say two years fewer. Reigned 9 years, 5 Months and 14 days (some reckon but 12) leaving none like unto him amongst all the Kings and Princes of Christendom for which cause his Death was not only bewailed of the English, whom he gloriously had ruled, but also the French whom he had victoriously Conquered. Being Dead, his Body was embalmed and closed in Lead; and laid in a Chariot Royal richly apparelled in Cloth of Gold, and was conveyed from Bois de Vincennes to Paris to Roan, and so through to Dover, and from thence through London to Westminster, where it was interred next beneath K. Edward the Confessor, upon whose Tomb Q. Katherine caused a Royal Picture to be laid, covered all over with Silver Plate gilt, but the head of it all of Massy Silver: all which at the suppression of the Abbey were broken off, and translated to other uses.

Speed Chron.

Fol. 801.

Est. nu. 128.

His Death.

And Burial.

His Wife.

He married Princess Katherine, daughter to Charles 6. King of France, upon an Agreement of Peace at Troy in Champagne, June 3. 1420. and was the 14 Feb. next after Crowned at Westminster, she was his Queen two years and near a quarter, and surviving him, was re-married to Owen Tudor, an Esquire of Wales, by whom she had three Sons. Edmund, Jasper and Owen, and a daughter, who did not live very long. Edmund was created Earl of Richmond, and marrying Margaret, the sole heir of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, was by her the Father to Henry 7. King of England. Jasper the same year with his any legitimate issue. And Owen took upon him the habit of Religion at Westminster. This Queen, she died Jan. 2. 1425. she was buried in our Ladies Chappel within St. Peter's Church at Westminster. Her Corps H. 7. took up (when he laid the Foundation of that Admirable Structure) and placing her Coffin by K. Henry her Husband's Tomb, it hath ever since so remained, where it standeth; (the Cover being loose) to be seen and handled of any that will.

His Issue.

H. 7.

He had but one Son, which was Henry, the only Child of this Royal Pair was born at Windsor, and not Nine Months old when his Father died. He succeeded in his Dominions, and Reigned as you shall hear in the next Chapter.

Henry the sixth King of England and France, Lord of Ireland; Surnamed Henry of Windsor.

Having seen the Exits of three Valorous Princes, (of whom it may rightly be said,

Pulcherrima Proles,

Magnanimi Heroes nati melioribus Annis.)

and this Heroical Nature got up to the height; it now apace degenerated in the Soft Temper of this our Henry the sixth, which no doubt was derivative from his Mother, a Princess of that great Devotion and Piety, as might make him possibly to be the Child of Prayer; but he was not the Inheritor of his Father's Courage and Valour, though otherwise he was a Prince of Excellent Parts and Endowments. In his Reign all things went to wrack both in France and England, as I could easily shew, were that my province, but since I have engaged my self to another undertaking, I will forbear that, and keep close to my Genealogical Account and History.

You have already heard of his Birth, and that he was the only Child of his Father, and so succeeded to him, being but Eight Months Old, when he was Proclaimed King of England, which was on the last day of August in the year 1422. During his Infancy the Government of this Kingdom was committed to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the Guard of his person to Thomas Duke of Exeter, and Henry Duke of Beaufort, the Guard of his person to Thomas Duke of Exeter, and Henry Duke of Beaufort Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, and John Duke of Bedford had the Regency of France. The beginning of his Reign, which all persons feared would have been the worst, proved quite contrary, and was the most Prosperous; for these brave men behaved themselves so Carefully, Prudently, and Uprightly, that it shewed the Father well knew their Skillfulness and Ability to manage that great Trust he Reposed in them. But when the King came to be declared at his own Dispose, Faction and Ambition broke in upon the Government, and all his well built Frame of the former good Fortune Crack'd from top to bottom. His Marriage (spoiled all, and his defect of Judgment grew every day more openly visible and apparent; in being governed by no Council but that of his Queen, who only consulted her own will, and the New Marquess of Suffolk. King Henry was himself the least part of the King, and served but to Countenance the Intreagues and Designs of others, whereof he little understood the drift: And when ever any thing proved ill, the Blame was cast on him; and when well, others run away with the Benefit and Honour of it.

Bakers Chron. Fo. 188.

This our Henry, after he had Reigned Thirty Eight Years, Eight Months, and odd Days, was Deposed from his Kingdom, and he became so much the more miserable in that he lost not his Life with his Majesty; for he lived Twelve years after, sometimes a King, and sometimes none. But herein consisted his Happiness, that he was the only Prince perhaps in the World that never distinguished between Adversity and Prosperity, being so intent upon his Devotion, as to think nothing Adversity which did not interrupt that.

After he had endured a Nine years Imprisonment, he was taken out and again Proclaimed King by one Parliament; but within half a years space another Parliament made up of the Favourites of Edward (afterwards Edward the fourth) Proclaimed him a Lawful King, and this our Henry an Usurper, just quite turning the Tables to what they were so little a while before, which plainly shews the vicissitude and various Uncertainties of all these Earthly things.

But now the time of Henry's Dissolution is at Hand. Upon the 20th of May, Edward the Conqueror, with his Captive Queen Margaret, (Wife to our Unfortunate Henry) entered London, and so into the Tower; the one in Pomp, Commanding

Sp. 268. 1 Col. Nu. 78.

manding the place at his pleasure, the other in Tears, to remain a most pensive Prisoner, where the dejected Henry was kept in miserable Hardship. The place being charged thus with the presence of two Kings and their Queens: Crook-backed Gloucester intended to clear, by removing him that stood in his Brothers way, (whose Successor it is thought he then meant to be) and without regard of Blood-relationship, going into King Henry's Chamber, he there Stabbs him to the Heart with his Dagger.

His Death.

Idem Nu. 79.

His Burial.

His thus Murthered Body was upon the Ascension Eve laid in an open Coffin, and brought through Cornhill from the Tower with a great Guard of Bill and Sword men, as if they had been carrying him to some place of Execution, unto St. Paul's Church, where it rested one day uncovered, and began to Bleed afresh; from thence it was conducted to Black-Fryers, where it likewise lay exposed, and Bled as before: And last of all it was put into a Boat without Priest, Clerk, Torch, or Taper, Singing or Saying, and was Ferried unto Chertsey-Abbey in Surrey, and was there without Pomp Interred. But afterwards Henry the 7th. translated his Body to his Castle of Windsor, where in a New Tomb at the Entrance into the Chancel of the Chappel, and Southdoor of the Quire, it was Royally deposited, but since the Tomb is removed, and where the Corps is now laid, in common remains a secret.

His Wife.

Was Margaret, Daughter of Renate King of Jerusalem, Sicily, &c. Duke of Anjou, &c. She was Espoused to him at the City of Tours in Turenne, in St. Martin's Church: William de la Pool being Procurator to the King in the presence of the French King and Queen, which King was Uncle to the Brides Father, and the Queen Aunt unto her Mother, she was with great Pomp conveyed to Southampton, and from thence to the Abbey of Tichfield, where Anno Dom. 1445. and the 22 of April, she was Solemnly Married to King Henry, and Honourably attended by the greatest Estates of the Land, was Crowned at Westminster the 30 of May following. She was his Wife 26 years and 29 days, and (after her Husband's Deposition from his Regal Throne) her Forces being Vanquished at the Battle of Tewkesbury, in a Poor Religious House, whether she had fled for Safety of her Life, was taken Prisoner, and so carried Captive (as I said before) to London, where she remained in Durance, till the Duke her Father Purchased her Liberty at a great Expence, unto whom she returned, and there Died in her Native Country.

His Issue.
Edward.

Edward, their only Child, was Born at Westminster 13 of Octob. 1453. and the 31 of his Father's Reign: And the next year following on the 15 March was created by Authority of Parliament Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester. For the Title of Duke of Cornwall (as Orig. 35 Hen. 6. It is noted by warrant of Record) is imputed to the King's Eldest Son the very day of his Nativity, and by Vertue of a Special Act is presumed and taken to be of full and perfect Age, so as he may Sue that day for his Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought by Right to obtain the same: Having his Royalties in the Stammer, Wrecks at Sea, Customs, &c. At the Age of 17. the better to Bandy against his Father's Competitor, (King Edward) Affianced in France, Ann the second Daughter of Richard the Make-King, Earl of Warwick, whose other Daughter was Married to George Duke of Clarence. This Prince when the day was lost at Tewkesbury, sought to fly, but was taken, and brought into the presence of King Edward, whose Resolute Answers enraged him so much, that he dashed him on the Mouth with his Gauntlet, and Richard the Crook-back ran him into the Heart with his Dagger. His Body was Buried without any Solemnity, among the Common persons slain, in the Monastical Church of the Black-Fryers in Tewkesbury, Anno Dom. 1471.

And now we are come to Edward the Fourth.

Edward

Edward the Fourth, first King of the House of York, An.D. 1460. King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

THIS Edward Earl of March by English Title, who was Born at Roan in Normandy April 29. Anno Dom. 1441. being the Son and Heir of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, slain in the Battle at Wakefield, succeeded his Father in Right, and exceeded him in the possession of the Crown of England; by virtue of an Act of Parliament not long before made, wherein the said Duke of York not only was declared Heir Apparent to the Crown, and appointed Protector of the King and Kingdom: But it was also further Enacted, that if King Henry, or any in his behalf, should attempt the Disannulling of this Act, then the said Duke or his Heir, should have the present Possession; which because his Friends attempted to do, therefore did this Edward his Son, by virtue of this Act, take possession of the Crown, and was proclaimed King of England by the Name of Edward the Fourth, through the City of London, about the 20th year of his Age, on the 5th of March in the year 1460. But he was forced once again to try his Fortune in the Field, before he could have leisure to be Crowned; but meeting with prosperous Successes in the North, in Triumph he returned to London, and on the 28th of June 1461. he was with great Solemnity Crowned at Westminster, where in St. Peters Church, the next day again it was most Solemnly set on his Head, and the third day being so Crowned, he came to St. Pauls in London, and therein was censed with great Applause of the people. And in November following a Parliament began, wherein King Henry, Queen Margaret, and Prince Edward their Son, were Disinherited of their Right to the Crown; But as I have said before, another Parliament declared this Edward an Usurper, and Henry Lawful King, but so he did not long continue, for Edward soon got the better, and the Citizens hearing of the Increase of his Army, thought it most safe to Sail with the Fairest Wind, and therefore let open their Gates to him, and with publick Acclamation, cryed, King Edward. Which when the Duke of Somerset with others, left to Guard the Innocent Henry, heard, they fled for their Lives, and left him in the Bishop's Palace at London, where King Edward took him Prisoner, and sent him again to the Tower. With so many Winds are the Sails of their Ships filled, which seek the Port of their Safety by the Affections of the people. For even the same day had Henry been carried through the City (as it were) in Triumph, and had heard the Shouts of the Commons in every Street, Crying, God save King Henry.

His Coronation.

Edward being afterwards Conqueror in the Battle of Tewkesbury, and entring into London, Crook-back Richard gets into the Tower, and there Kills Henry, who was an Innocent and Just King, Proclaimed in his Cradle, Crowned in his Infancy, and in fuller Age had the Imperial Diadem of France set on his Head: Twice he was Imprisoned and deprived of his Crown, Betrayed, Smitten, and Wounded, and in all things became a worthy example of Fortunes Inconstancy.

But this made King Edward sit an Absolute Monarch in the Chair of State, sure, and without Opposite, unto whose Rayes all Eyes Turned a submissive Aspect.

Yet last, whether by Inward Trouble of Mind, at the Injury he received from the King of France; or by his own Intemperance of Dyet, which he was much addicted to, it is not fully determined; but so it was, that he fell into a very dangerous Sicknes, such as cost him his Life; (some say it was a Catarrhe, others will have it a Fever.) And a little before his Departure, he made a Speech to his Lords, as Sir Thomas More affirms, to exhort them, who he knew were at difference, to be united in Love; for otherwise what would become of the welfare of his Children, whom he must now commit to their Care, if they should still keep up their Animosities and Heats? But this, sayeth he, concluding, I verily Trust you will, if

See the Speech
at large in
Speed's Chron.
Fol. 877, 878.

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The History of the Succession

you any thing regard, either God, or your King, Affinity, or Kindred, this Realm, your own Country, or your own Surety.

And then being no longer able to sit up, he laid him down on his Right side, his Face towards them, and spake not many words after; but commending his Soul to his great Creator, in their presence he expired his last Breath at his Palace of Westminster, on the 9th of April 1483. being 41. years of Age, and having Reigned Two and Twenty years, one Month, and Five Days, and was Interred at Windsor, in the New Chappel, whole Foundation himself had laid.

His Wife.

King Edward Married Elizabeth, the Widow of Sir John Gray, the Daughter of Richard Woodvill Earl of Rivers, by his Wife Jaqueline Dutcheis of Bedford, the 11th of May 1464. at his Mannor of Grafton in Northamptonshire, and in the next year following on the 26th of May, she was Crowned Queen at Westminster with the usual due Solemnities; she was his Wife 18 years 11 Months and 9 days, no more Fortunate in attaining to the height of all Worldly Dignity, than Unfortunate in the Murther of her Sons, and loss of her own Liberty; for at last, having all her Lands and Possessions seized by King Henry the Seventh, she lived in a very mean Condition in the Monastery of Bermondsey in Southwark, where not long after she left the Troubles of her Life, and enjoyed a quiet Portion or Burying place by her last Husband King Edward, at Windsor.

King Edward indeed had been Contracted (as we find it in the Parliament Roll) to Eleanor, Daughter to John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Wife of Sir Thomas Butler Knight, Son and Heir of Ralph Butler Baron of Sudley, which Eleanor Died 30th of June 1466. and the 8th of this King's Reign.

His Issue.

1. Edward.

Edward the Eldest Son of this King by Queen Elizabeth, was born in the Sanctuary at Westminster the 4th of November 1471. On the 1st of July 1473. he was Created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester.

2. Richard.

Richard, their second Son, was born at Shrewsbury, and in his Infancy was Created Duke of York. He was affianced to Ann Daughter and Heir to John Manners Duke of Northfolk, whereby he was Intituled Duke of Northfolk, Earl Marshal, Warren, and Nottingham, but enjoying neither Title, Wife, nor his own Life long, was with his Brother Murdered in the Tower of London, and in the Prison of that Tower, which upon that most Sinful Deed, has been ever since called the Bloody-Tower, their Bodies as yet unknown where they had Burial.

3. George.

George, their third Son, was also Born in Shrewsbury, and being a Young Child was Created Duke of Bedford, but lived not long after, and lyeth Buried at Windsor.

4. Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, their first Daughter, was Born at Westminster the 11th of February 1466. She was promised in Marriage to Charles Dauphin of France, wooed and Courted by her Uncle Crouch-back, when he had Murdered her Brothers, and Uttered the Crown; but she was reserved for better, to joyn the Union and Marriage with the only Heir of Lancaster, who was Henry of Richmond, afterwards King of England: From whom is Branched the Royal Stem that spreadeth his Beauty in this North-West-World, even Charles the Second our Dread Sovereign, whom God Almighty long Preserve to Reign, and be Victorious over all His, Ours, and the Church's Enemies.

5. Cecillie.

Cecillie, their second Daughter, Promised in Marriage to James Prince of Scotland, and Duke of Rothsay; but that Match was broke off, and she afterwards Married John Viscount Wells, whom she Outlived, and was again Married, but by neither Husband had any Issue. Her Body lyeth Buried at Quarena in the Isle of Wight.

6. Ann.

Ann, their third Daughter, Married Lord Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and High Treasurer of England, by whom she had two Sons, both Dying without Issue. She lyeth Buried at Framingham in Northfolk.

7. Bridget.

Bridget, their fourth Daughter, was Born at Eltham in Kent, the 10th of November 1480. the 20th of her Fathers Reign; she became a Nun in the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent, which King Edward the Third had Founded: And there she Lived and Died.

Mary,

of the KINGS of England.

33

Mary, their 5th Daughter, was promised in Marriage to the King of Denmark, but Died before it could be Solemnized in the Tower of Greenwich, the Sunday before Pentecost, in the year 1482. and was Buried at Windsor.

Margaret, the 6th Daughter, Died an Infant, without any other mention in our Authors.

Katharine, their 7th Daughter, was Married to William Courtney Earl of Devonshire, and Lord of Ochampton, unto whom she bare Lord Henry, after his Father's Decease, Earl of Devonshire, and after Created by Henry 8. Marquess of Exeter 1525.

He had several Concubines, but three more especially in whom he delighted: One the Merryest, another the Wildest, the third, the Holyest Harlot in his Realm, as one whom no man could lightly get out of the Church to any place, unless it were to his Bed. By these he had Arthur Surnamed Plantagenet, Created Viscount Lisle by Hen. 8. at Bridewell in London, 26 April 1533. And Elizabeth Married to Sir Thomas Lumley Knt. to whom she bare Richard, afterwards Lord Lumley, from whom the late Lord Lumley did descend.

Edward the Fifth, King of England and France, An.D. 1483. and Lord of Ireland.

King Edward the Fourth being Dead, this Edward, his Eldest Son, scarce yet Eleven years Old, succeeded in the Kingdom, but not in the Crown; for he was proclaimed King, but never was Crowned: For Richard Duke of Gloucester by Nature his Uncle, by Office his Protector, to his Father beholden, to himself by Oath and Allegiance bound; yet breaking all Bonds that hold man and man together, without any respect to God, or to the World, unnaturally contrived, not only to bereave him, but the King's next Brother also, Richard Duke of York, both of their Dignity, and their Lives together. So that indeed it may not so properly be called the Reign of Edward the Fifth, as the Tyranny of Richard the Third; for from the time of King Edward's Death, though not in Name, yet in Effect he not only Ruled as King, but Raged as a Tyrant.

Prince Edward, when his Father Died, was at Ludlow in Wales, where he had lived sometime before, the better by his presence to keep the Welsh in Awe. His Uncle Gloucester was then in the North, but had presently word sent him from the Lord Hastings, then Lord Chamberlain, of the Death of his Brother; and withall that he had committed the Young King, Queen, and other Children to his Care and Government: At which News Gloucester soon Posts up to London, gets the Queen to perswade her Son the Young King to dismiss his Guards, which were waiting upon him in his Journey up to Town, calls many Crimes upon most of the Queen's Kindred, who were then the nearest Attendants upon the King, cuts them off, and so removes the greatest Obstacles out of his way. And as yet he carried himself towards the King with so much show of Care and Faithfulness, that by a general Consent of the Council, he is appointed and established Protector of the King and Kingdom, and so by that means he got the King into his Custody; and a little after by the prevailency of the Archbishop's Reasons with the Queen, he got her second Son delivered to him, to keep his Brother Company, though to his Mother's great Sorrow and Heaviness, as well as the Child's, both parting with Weeping Eyes; though the Uncle, their Protector, Comforted them very kindly, saying, to this Young Duke, "Dear Nephew, now welcome with all my heart, next to my Sovereign Lord your Brother; nothing gives me so much Contentment as as your presence: And we believe he spake as he thought, for now he had the other Prey which he so much desired: A few days after, pretending to have them Lodged in a place of greater Security, until the Distempers of the Common-wealth might be better quietted, he caused them in great Pomp and State to be conveyed to the

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the Tower, there at pleasure to remain, till the time of Coronation, whereof there was a great shew of preparation made.

But now we have brought them both into the Tower, we shall soon come to their Period; for in short the Princes are to be made away: But first he beheaded the Lord Hastings within the Tower. After which the Protector endeavoured to illegitimate the two Children of Edward; and drawing one *Shaw*, Lord Mayor of London to be an Instrument for bringing him to the Crown, by his means the Duke of Buckingham at Guildhall propounds the Duke of Gloucester for Rightful Heir to the Crown, in Exclusion of the two Children, as yet alive, which at last was yielded to by the Citizens, and the next day they went to Baynard's Castle, where Buckingham in their Names humbly intreated him to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom as in his own Right, to whom they all rendered their Allegiance; to which motion, though it made him start at first, he soon complied, with much condescension to their great Importunities, and having so said, and Saluting them all, the Giddy Multitude presently fell to their Loud Acclamations of long live King Richard our Dread Sovereign Lord, and then they all departed.

When this was done, to effect the rest, he takes away the Keys of the Tower from Sir Robert Brackenbury, then Lieutenant, and delivers them presently to Sir James Tyrrell, one who gaping after preferment would not stick to make a Fortune out of any Villany: And now he having the two Princes under his Custody, gets two others as very Villains as himself, the one Miles Foreest, the other James Dugbory, his Horse-keeper, and making these his Under-Agents, they came into the Childrens Chamber in the Night, (for they were suffered to have none but one William Slaughter a Bloody Rascal.) And suddenly Lapped them up in their Cloathes, and keeping down by force the Feather-bed, and Pillows hard upon their Mouths, so stifled them, that their Breath failing they gave up their Innocent Souls to God, and the Murderers perceiving them Dead, laid their Bodies up, and then called in Sir James Tyrrell to see them, who presently caused their Bodies to be Buried under the Stairs under a Heap of Stones, from whence they were afterwards removed to a place of Christian Burial, by a Priest of Brackenbury's, and he Dying within a few days after, and none knowing the place but himself, was the cause that it hath not been known to this day. Thus in continual Fears and Troubles they Lived, and thus they Died, to make (as was thought) the Throne more firm to our next King

Richard the Third.

An D. 1483.

Richard the Third, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland.

Richard 3.

Richard the Third, Son of Richard Duke of York, Born at Fotheringhay Castle in the County of Northampton, (some say at Berckhamstead) was first Honoured with the Title of Gloucester, being the third Duke of that number, and consequently by Usurpation Crowned King of England, the third of that Name. A Name indeed noted to the Kings so called, to be ever Ominous; and the Title of Gloucester to those Dukes ever Fatal, all of both, Dying Violent and Untimely Deaths, which ought to have been the more Fearful unto Richard, now having possession and Interest in them both. But he, nothing regarding that, on the 18th of June 1483. took upon him the Crown, (so that the Imaginary Reign of Edward the Fifth continued but just Ten Weeks). And upon the sixth day of July next following, he with his Queen set forth from Whitehall to Westminster Royally attended, and went into the Kings-Bench in the great Hall, from whence he and his Queen upon Ray-Cloth, both of them Bare-Footed, went unto King Edward's Shrine in St. Peter's Church, all the Nobility attending in their Degrees, and Ascending to the High-Altar, there shifted their Robes; and having other

Robes

Robes open in divers places from the middle upward, were both of them Anointed, and Crowned; and so in the same State returned to Westminster-Hall, and there held a most Princely Feast. But this his Fair Sun was soon overcast with many dark Clouds and Mischiefs, which fell thick upon the neck of each other; For as the thing evil gotten, is never well kept; through all the time of his Reign there never ceased Death and Slaughter, till his own destruction ended it.

In his short Reign he appeared so Sordid, as well as to Savage to all Foreign Princes, that they refused to have any Commerce with him. Lewis the French King (to whom he sent to conclude a League) so abhorred his Amity, that he would by no means see or hear his Ambassadors, but sent them away with Disgrace. The King of Scots, who had so lately submitted to his Brother, defied him, and all his Power, as a Beast. What Scorn the Duke of Britain put upon him, needs no other proof, than the Hanging his chief Minister for holding Intelligence with him; nor doth his History make it appear, that he was in much better esteem at home than abroad: For many of his Subjects Revolted to Henry Earl of Richmond, and in a pitched Field at Bosworth, to shew that King Richard trusted no body but himself, after the Armies came to joyn Battle, he acted things even beyond himself, adventuring his person without any reasonable provocation given him, against whole Troops, to make himself Master (if possible) of his Competitors Life, but in the attempt he lost his own; gaining only this point of Glory by it, that he Died more Honourable than he Lived: And being Slain, his Body was left Naked and Despoiled to the very Skin, not so much as a Cloth left about him to cover his Nakedness, and taken up, was trussed behind Blanch Saintleger, like a Hogg or Calf, his Head and Armes hanging on one side of the Horle, and his Leggs on the other, and all besprinkled with Mire and Blood, was so brought into Leicester, where he lay Naked and Unburied for the space of two days; and at last his Body without all Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, was Buried in the Gray-Friers Church of that City. But Henry the Seventh caused a Tomb to be made, and set up over the place where he was Buried, with a Picture of Atabalaster, representing his person, which at the Suppression of that Monastery was utterly defaced. He Lived 37 Years, Reigned two years and two Months.

He Married Ann, the second Daughter and Co-heir to Richard Nevil, the Stout Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, Anno 1472. being the Widdow of Edward Prince of Wales, Son to Henry the Sixth. She lived his Wife to the last year of his Reign, and then leaving him to choose another Queen, was laid at rest in the Abbey of Westminster. By her he had only one Son.

His Wife.

Edward, their only Son, was Born in the Castle of Middleham near Richmond, in the County of York 1473. and under four years of Age, was Created Earl of Salisbury by his Uncle King Edward the Fourth. But his Father in the first year of his Usurpation Crowned him Prince of Wales, 24 August 1483. at Ten years Old, to whom also the Crown was Entailed by Parliament, but Dying before his Father, the law not the Revenge that followed the Tyrant's Reign, whose bad Life, no doubt, had made doubtful the place of this Prince's Burial, and other Prince's Offices done him in his Life, and at his Death.

His Issue.
Edward.

But now let us come to the Union of the Families in
Henry the Seventh.

Henry

An.D. 1485. **Henry the Seventh, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland.**

Henry 7.

Henry Earl of Richmond Born in Pembroke-Castle, Son to Edmund Earl of Richmond, by his Wife Margaret sole Daughter of John Duke of Somerset, which John was Son of John Earl of Somerset, Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his Third Wife Katharine Swinford, and by this Descent, Heir of the House of Lancaster; having won the Battle at Bosworth against King Richard, is by publick Acclamations Saluted King of England, on the 22th day of August 1485. And the Lord Stanley, perceiving the whole Army's forwardness to himward, took King Richard's Crown, found among the Spoils in the Field, and set it upon this Henry's Head, thereby confirming the Election of the people, at which instant began the Reign of this New King: Who was a Prince of marvellous Wisdom, Policy, Justice, Temperance, and Gravity; and notwithstanding many and great occasions of Trouble and War, he preserved his Kingdom in excellent Order. Concerning his Achievement of the Crown, it is Reported, * That the Almighty hand of God brought him over the top of the highest and most dangerous Obstacles, to sway this Scepter, when neither Title, Power, nor (great) probability could give him so much as one sound push to set him forward. The Battle ended, and he having truly first ascribed the whole good of his Success to God, he takes his Journey towards London, and at Shoreditch, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other the Principal Citizens met him, and in great State Conducted him to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, where he offered three Standards; after Prayers said, he departed to the Bishop of London's Palace: After some stay there, he went by Water to Westminster, and was there with great Solemnity Anointed and Crowned King of England, by the whole consent as well of the Commons as of the Nobility, by the Name of Henry the Seventh, on the 30th Octob. 1485.

* Joh. Da. of Herf. M. S.

His Coronation.

In the 22th year of his Reign, he began to be troubled with the Gout; but a Distillation also taking into his Breast, wasted his Lungs, so that thrice in a year, and especially in the Spring, he laboured under very painful and dolorous paroxysms of the Phthisick, which brought him to his end, at his Palace at Richmond. He Died about the Age of Two and Fifty years, upon the 22th of April 1508. having Reigned Three and Twenty Years, and Eight Months. When all things necessary for his Funeral was prepared, his Corps was brought out of his Privy Chamber into the great Chamber, where it rested three days, from thence it was conveyed into the Hall, and remained there three days, and so three days in the Chappel. Upon Wednesday, the 9th of May, the Corps was put into a Charriot, and over the Corps a Picture of the late King, laid on Cushions of Gold, the Picture Apparell'd in the King's Rich Robes, with a Crown on the Head, and a Ball and Scepter in the Hands; and with all manner of Funeral Rites they brought the Corps from Richmond to St. George's Fields, and so over London-Bridge, and from thence throughout the City to the Cathedral of St. Paul, where the Body was taken out, and carried into the Chair, and set under a goodly Hearse of Wax, where, after a Solemn Mass, a Sermon was made by the Bishop of Rochester. The next day the Corps in like manner was removed to Westminster, and there after a great deal of Religious and Mournful Ceremony, his Body was put into the Earth, and so ended the Funeral.

His Wife.

- He Married Elizabeth, the Eldest Daughter of Edward the Fourth, being 19 years of Age, upon the 18 January 1485. which Match United the long contending Families of Lancaster and York. Two years after she was Crowned at Westminster on the 25th of November 1487. She was his Wife Eighteen Years and Twenty Four days, and Died in Childbed in the Tower of London, on the day whereon she was Born, being the Eleventh of February 1503. and lyeth Buried in Westminster in

In the most Magnificent Chappel, and Rich Monument of Copper and Gilt, with her Husband.

Arthur, their Eldest Son, was Born at Winchester, the 20th of September 1486. His Issue. in his Fifth year he was Created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester. At the Age of 15 Years, one Month, and 25 days, on the 14 November 1501. he Married the Lady Katharine, Daughter to Ferdinand King of Spain, the being about 18 years Old, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul London; but he enjoyed his Marriage Bed only four Months, and Nineteen days, dying at Ludlow the second April 1502. being 15 years 6 months, and 13 days Old. His Body with all due Funeral Solemnities was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary in Worcester, where in the Southside of the Quire he lyeth Entombed in Touch or Jette, without any remembrance of him by Picture.

1 Arthur.

Henry, their second Son, was Born at Greenwich in Kent the 22th of June 1491. being the 7th year of his Father's Reign. In his Infancy he was Created Duke of York, and Marshal of England, and by the death of his Brother succeeded his Father in the Kingdom.

2 Henry.

Edmund, their third Son, was Born 1495. and in his Childhood was Created Duke of Somerset; But he died at Bishops-Hatfield before he attained fully to Five years of Age. His Body lyeth Interred at St. Peter's in Westminster.

3 Edmund.

Margaret, their Eldest Daughter, was Born the 29th of November 1489. and fifth year of her Father's Reign. And at Fourteen years Old she was Married to James the 4th King of Scotland, unto whom she bare three Sons, James the Fifth, Arthur and Alexander, and one Daughter; which three last died all Young. And after the Death of her Husband King James (Slain at Floddenfield in Battle against the English) She was Re-married to Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus 1514. to whom she bare Margaret, afterwards Espoused to Matthew Earl of Lenox, Father of the Lord Henry, who Died at 9 Months Old, and lyeth Interred at the upper end of the Chancel in the Parish Church of Stepney near London. Her second Son was Henry Lord Darnley, reputed for Personage one of the Goodliest Gentleman in Europe, who Married Mary Queen of Scotland, the Royal Parents of the most Royal Monarch James the First King of Great Britain. Her third Son was Charles Earl of Lenox, Father to the Lady Arabella.

4 Margaret.

Elizabeth, their second Daughter, was Born in the year 1492. on the second of July, at three years of Age she died, on the Fourteenth of September, and lyeth Buried at Westminster.

5 Elizabeth.

Mary, their third Daughter, had been Promised to Charles, King of Castile, but was Married to Lewis the 12. King of France, who dying three Months after, she was Re-married to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk.

6 Mary.

Katharine, their Youngest Daughter, was Born upon Candlemas-day 1503. in the Eighteenth of her Father's Reign; but she died very Young.

7 Katharine.

Henry the Eighth, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Supream Head of the Church of England and Ireland.

An.D. 1509.

King Henry the Seventh being Deceased, his only Son Prince Henry, a most Magnanimous Heroick Prince, Heir by his Father of the House of Lancaster, and by his Mother of the House of York, by his indisputable right succeeded to the Crown. And though at his Father's Death he was not yet arrived to the Age of Eighteen, yet the consideration of his Flourishing Age, made him the more agreeable to the Affections of his People. He became Sole Monarch of the Land

Henry 8.

His and his
Que. n's Cor-
onation.

Land on the 22th of April 1509. and at Westminster upon Sunday the 25th June following, He, with his Beaucous Queen Katharine, received their Crowns from the Hands of William Warham Archbishop of Canterbury, with all Circumstances of State in such Cases usual; and then all the Nobility spiritual and Temporal did him Homage: and they met with the Concurrence of all the people.

Well, how he Reigned, History gives you an Account; for Thirty Seven years, Nine Months, and Five days, and lived 55 years, 5 months and 5 days, and then he fell into a Languishing Fever, (either by a Dropic, or by reason of an Ulcer in his Leg) which brought him into such Extremity, that Physicians utterly despaired of his Life; but yet none of them durst speak a word to him of it, till Mr. Denny, one of his Majesties Privy Council assumed the Boldness, and he going to him; acquainted him with the danger he was in, and desired him, To prepare his Soul for the other World: The King Answered, That he knew his sins were very great, But the Mercy of God in and through Christ was his confidence, and he doubted not of Forgiveness, though they had been much greater. Then Mr. Denny asking him if he would have any Divine, he Answered, Yes, most willingly, the Archbishop of Canterbury; but first he would take some rest: Whereupon the Archbishop being then at Crayke, was immediately sent for; but before he could come, the King was Speechless, only seeming to retain a little Memory, so as putting out his Hand, and the Archbishop desiring him to shew some sign of his Faith in Christ, he then wrung the Archbishop by the Hand, and immediately gave up the Ghost, the 28th of January 1547. His Body with great Solemnity was Buried at Windsor, under a most Costly and Stately Tomb, begun in Copper and Gilt, but never Finished.

King Henry filed himself, Rex Angliæ Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ, all the 10th year of his Reign, and then he added this word, (Oikavus) as Henricus Oikavus Dei Gratia, &c. In the 13th year of his Reign he added

* This Title of Defensor Fidei, was not so much conferred on King Henry 8. by the Popes of Rome, as confirmed to him. For in a Charter of King Richard 2. unto the University of Oxford, the same Title Occurs. Dr. Heylin's Hist. to English History, pag. 16.

to his Title, * Fidei Defensor. In the 22th of his Reign, in the end of his Title he added, Supremum Caput Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, and the next year after he Stiled himself thus, Henricus Oikavus Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ & Hiberniæ Supremum Caput.

His Wives.
1 Katharine.

He had six Wives, whereof Katharine was the first, she was the Daughter of Ferdinand, the Sixth King of Spain, and Widow-dowager of Prince Arthur his Elder Brother: She was Married to him the third of June, and first of his Reign 1509. She was Crowned with him on the 25th of June following, and was his Wife above Twenty years, and then Divorced from him by the Sentence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and lived three years after by the Name of Katharine Dowager. She died at Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire the 8th of January 1533. and lyeth Interred on the North side of the Quire in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, under a Hearse of Black-Say, having a White Cross in the midst.

2. Ann.

His second Wife was Ann, the second Daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond: She was married to him in his Closet at Whitehall the 26th January 1533, was Crowned with all due observances at Westminster upon Wednesday the 1st of June, where the Crown of St. Edward was set on her head, the Scepter of Gold delivered into her Right Hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove, into her Left. She was his Wife three years, three months, and 25 days; and on the 19th of May was Beheaded, and her Body Buried in the Quire of the Chappel in the Tower.

3 Jane.

Jane, his third Wife, was the Daughter of Sir John Seymour, and Sister to the Lord Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset. She was Married to him the 20th of May, the next day after Queen Ann was Beheaded, and the 28th of his Reign: Lived his Wife one year, 5 months and 24 days, and died in Childhood, 14th October: Her Body was Solemnly conveyed to Windsor the 8th of November following, where she was Interred in the midst of the Quire of the Chappel within the Castle.

4 Ann.

Ann, his fourth Wife, was Sister to William Duke of Cleve, Married to him the 1st of January 1542. She was his Wife six months, and then Divorced by Parliament;

liament; but remained in England long after the King's Death, and known by the Lady Ann of Cleve, and accompanied the Lady Elizabeth through London, at the Solemnizing of Queen Mary's Coronation.

Katharine, his fifth Wife, was the Daughter of Edmund, and Niece of Thomas, his Brother, Duke of Norfolk. She was Married to him the 8th of August 1540. at Hampton Court, and continued his Queen one year, six months, and four days, and for her Unchastity she was Attainted by Parliament, and for the same Beheaded within the Tower of London, the 12th of February, and Buried in the Chancel of the Chappel, by Queen Ann Bullen.

Katharine, his sixth and last Wife, was the Daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal, and Sister to the Lord William Parr Marquess of Northampton. She was first Married to John Nevil, Lord Latimer; and after his Decease upon the 12th of July Married to the King at Hampton Court 1543. She was his Wife three years, six months, and five days, and surviving him, was again Married to Thomas Seymour Lord Admiral of England, unto whom she bare a Daughter, but died in the same Childhood 1548.

Henry the first Son of King Henry by Queen Katharine his first Wife, was Born at Richmond in Surrey, upon the first of January, and the first of his Father's Reign; his God-Fathers were the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury William Warham, and the Earl of Surrey; his God-Mother Lady Katharine Countess of Devonshire, Daughter to King Edward the fourth. He lived not fully two Months, but died on the Twenty second of February, and his Body with all due Obsequies was Buried in Westminster.

There was another Son not Named, Born to King Henry by the Lady Katharine his first Queen in November; but he Lived not long, and therefore there is no further mention made of him.

Mary, the third Child, and first Daughter of King Henry by Queen Katharine his first Wife, was Born at Greenwich in Kent the 18th of February 1516. and 8th of his Father's Reign. In her Youth she was Said to be Married with the Emperor, the King of Scots, and the Duke of Orleans in France; but failed in all: She was afterwards (as we shall see) Queen of England.

Elizabeth, the second Daughter of King Henry, but first Child by Queen Ann his second Wife, was Born at Greenwich upon Sunday the seventh of September 1533. the 25th year of his Reign. She succeeded her Sister Mary in the Monarchy of England.

This Queen likewise bore him another Son, but without Life, on the 29th of January and 27th of his Reign.

By his third Wife Queen Jane, he had a Son Named Edward, Born at Hampton Court the 12th of October 1537, and 29th of the Kings Reign, being cut out of his Mothers Womb, as it is constantly affirmed: Six days after his Birth, he was Created Prince of Wales; and at the Death of his Father Succeeded him in all his Dominions.

Besides these, he had a Natural Son called Henry Fitz Roy, begotten of the Lady Talboise, called Elizabeth Blunt, Born at Blackmore in Essex 1519. He died at St. James's by Westminster the 22th of July 1536. and was Buried at Framingham in Suffolk.

And now let us come to King Edward the Sixth.

Edw

Edward

An.D. 1546. **Edward the Sixth, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.**

Edward 6.

Our great and Magnanimous King Henry dying on the 28th of January (as hath been said already) his Son Prince Edward, the only Heir he left behind him, as well by Right of Inheritance, as by his last Will, succeeded him in the Kingdom, and being then but Nine years and odd months Old, and so consequently unfit for Government, he had assigned him by his Sick Father 28 Counsellors; and during his Minority it was necessary there should be to them a Moderator, as well as a Protector both to the King and Kingdom. This Honour, by common consent of himself and great Council, was conferred upon his Uncle Edward Seymour, Earl of Hartford, and Duke of Somerset, Brother unto Queen Jane, till the King should accomplish the Age of Eighteen years. The 28th day of January, he was proclaimed King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour of these Churches &c. And then King Henry's Obsequies being solemnly performed, on the 19th February, the King in great State rode from the Tower to the Palace of Westminster, where the day following, he was Crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury with all the due Solemnity.

His Coronation.

In the sixth year of his Reign, he fell Sick of the Measles, and being well recovered of them, he fell soon after into the Small Pox, and also recovered of them so well, that the next Summer he Rode a Royal Progress, with greater Magnificence than ever. But in January following, he fell Sick of a Cough from the Lungs, whereupon some reported, that a Nosegay had been given him at Newyears-tyde, which brought him into this Deadly Consumption; others said it was done by a Clyster. But he was at last reduced to such Extremity, that his Physicians despaired of his Life: About an Hour before his Departure, he poured out a most devout Prayer to God, and a little while after, finding himself near his last Breath, cried out, *O! I am Faint, Lord have Mercy upon me, and receive my Spirit: And in so saying, gave up the Ghost at Greenwich, the sixth day of July 1553. and the Sixteenth year of his Age, when he had Reigned six years, five months, and nine days. His Body was Buried upon the ninth of August following, in the Chappel of St. Peter's Church in Westminster, and laid near to the Body of King Henry the seventh, his Grand-father. At his Funeral, which was on the tenth of August, his Sister Queen Mary shewed this respect to him, that though Doctor Day, a Popish Bishop, Preached, yet all the Service with the Communion was in English.*

His Death.

His Burial.

Mary

Mary Queen of England, France, and Ireland, An.D. 1553. Defender of the Faith, &c.

King Edward having thus ended his Life as you have heard, there were great strivings among the people to set the Imperial Crown of this Nation upon the Head of the Lady Jane, the Daughter to Henry Duke of Suffolk; and to this end the Lords at London, by Proclamation, made known in most parts of the City, on the 10th of July 1553. the death of King Edward, and how that by Will he had bequeathed his Crown and Dominions to the Vertuous and Great Princess, the Lady Jane, and so she was proclaimed by the Name of Queen Jane: But when Mary heard of her Brother's death, and what these Lords had done, she sends immediately Letters to the Lords of the Council, from her Mannor of Keningall in Norfolk, to tell them, she wondered that King Edward's death should be so long kept concealed from her; and she, being the Princess next in Blood, ordained by Act of Parliament, and King Henry's Will to succeed; her Right Inrolled in the Records, by the Authority of her Father and Brother, their own knowledge and prescription to her most Rightful Titles: Upon all these considerations, I say, she could not but greatly wonder that they would go about to undo these Provisions both against God and Natural Allegiance: And therefore willd them, upon the receipt of her Letters, to Proclaim her Queen, and Govern our of the Realm, in the City of London, and other publick places, with all due Observances, as was usual in such a Cause, as they tendered her Displeasure, and their own Safety. But the Lords forthwith made Answer, signifying that by good Warrant of Ancient Laws of the Land; besides the Will of their last King, confirmed under his Hand and Broad Seal, in the presence of the most part of the Nobles, Councillors, Judges, and other Grave Personages Assenting and Subscribing to the same, the Lady Jane should be Invested, and succeed him in the Imperial Crown: Unto whom therefore, and to none other, they must give their Loyal Subjection; they did likewise put her in mind of the unlawful Marriage and Divorce of her Mother, her own Illegitimation, uncapable of the Crown, or Rule of Dominion; willing her further to desist from any such claim, and to submit her self to Queen Jane now her Sovereign, so would they hold Amity with her; otherwise she would prove Grievous unto them and her self.

She having received so unlook'd for an Answer, did presently remove to Framingham-Castle; and there the Suffolk men were the first that offered their Assistance to her, provided they might still enjoy the Gospel so as King Edward had Established it, to which then she condescended; though afterwards they were the first men that suffered Martyrdom for the sake of it.

Well, however things went at first for Queen Jane, much to her Grief and Affliction, she not being Ambitious of the Crown: The Lady Mary had many Noblemen on her side, and the Citizens of Norwich proclaimed Mary for Queen, and presently sent her Aide both of Men and Munition. This was July 12th 1553. and the 19th day following she was Proclaimed Queen in London. Upon this Queen Mary leaves Framingham, and comes up to London, and on the last of September she Rode through the City of London to Whitehall, sitting in a Chariot of Cloth of Tissue, drawn with six Horses, all Trapped with the like Cloth of Tissue. She sat in a Gown of Purple Velvet, Furred with Powdered Ermine, having on her Head a Caul of Cloth of Tinsel, beset with Pearl and Stone, and above the same, upon her head, a round Circle of Gold beset so Richly with precious Stones, that the value thereof was incalculable, the same Circle and Circle being so very Heavy, that she was fain to bear up her Head with her Hand, and the Canopy was born over her Chariot. Thus in great State she went to Whitehall, and the next day, being the first of October, the Queen went by Water to the Old Palace, and so to St. Peter's Church, where she was Solemnly Crowned and Anointed by

Her Coronation.

Stephen

M

Stephen Gardner Bishop of Winchester, for that both the Archbishops were Prisoners in the Tower.

Thus was she Crowned; but as her Reign was Bloody, so was it short, and in that sense happy for her succeeding Sister, the Virtuous and Great Elizabeth, who by her seasonable death, got an absolute Release from all her Fears and Dangers, and the Imperial Crown of England set upon her Head. But we shall come to her presently.

The Report of Queen Mary's being Bigg with Child, had kept the Physicians from further inspecting into the State of her Body; so that her first Distemper being neglected, brought her by degrees into a Dropsy, and that cast her into a burning Fever, which was thought to be much aggravated by the Absence of her Husband King Philip, (who was gone to Visit his Father the Emperor, and to take possession of the Low Countries, where he staid a year and half;) and likewise by the loss of Calice, which was so great an affliction to her mind, that she forbore not to say, *That the loss of Calice was written in her Heart, and might therein be Read when her Body should be opened.*

She began to fall Sick in September, and died at her Mannor of St. James near Westminster the 17th of November 1558. having Reigned five years, four months, and eleven Days, and Lived fourty two years, nine months, and six days. Her Body was Interred in a Chappel in the Minster of St. Peter's at Westminster, without any Monument, or other Remembrance.

Her Husband.

1554. Queen Mary was Married to Philip Prince of Spain, and Eldest Son of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. The Marriage being with great state Solemnized at Winchester upon Wednesday the 25 of July, and St. James day, where the Emperors Ambassadors presently pronounced, that in consideration of this Marriage, their Master had given unto his Son Philip, the Kingdoms of Naples, and Jerusalem: Whereupon their Titles by Garter King at Armes, were Solemnly proclaimed with these Stiles as follow.

Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicil, Arch-Dukes of Austrich, Dukes of Millian, Burgundy, and Brabant, Countesss of Habspurge, Flanders, and Tyroll.

An.D. 1558. Elizabeth Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Q. Elizabeth. Queen Mary being dead her Sister the Lady Elizabeth, of the Age of five and twenty years, the only surviving Child of King Henry the Eighth, being at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, was there first Saluted Queen, and the same day, with great Joy, and full consent of both Houses of Parliament (at that time Assembled) was Solemnly proclaimed Queen of England, with all other Stiles rightly belonging to that Imperial Title, by the sound of Trumpet, first at Westminster, and after in the City of London. From Hatfield, on Wednesday the 23th of November, she was Royally attended unto the Tower, where she continued till the fifth of December, then removed to Somerset-house in the Strand, and so to her Palace at Westminster, and from thence on the Twelfth of January to the Tower, and on this Prayer.

O Lord! Almighty and Everlasting God, I give thee most Hearty Thanks, that thou hast spared me to this Joyful day; and I acknowledge that thou hast dealt as wonderfully, and as mercifully with me, as thou didst with thy Faithful Servant Daniel, whom thou deliveredst out of the Den, from the Cruelty of the Raging Lyons; even so was I overwhelmed and only by thee delivered: To thee therefore only be Thanks, Honour, and Praise for ever.

On Sunday the 15th of January she was Crowned in the Abbey Church at Westminster by Doctor Oglesharpe, Bishop of Carlisle, with all Solemnities and Ceremonies in such Cases accustomed, the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury being Vacant ever since her entrance, by the Death of Cardinal Pool, who Died the same day that Queen Mary died.

Long and Happy did this Virgin Queen Rule in this Nation, to the Glory of God, and the firm Establishment of the truly Protestant Apostolical Religion; and she declined being a Mother of Children, to the end she might be a Mother of her Country; and indeed no Mother ever loved her Children more, than she did her people; and therefore never did Children love a Mother more, than her People did her. And as in her Life-time she attained to be Stiled * by Foreign Churches; so at her death was she by them generally lamented, As the Nursing Mother of the French, Dutch, Italian Exiles for Christ's Name, and the Unconquered Defendress of the whole true Christian Religion.

Her Coronation.

* Beza in Ep. prefat. Com. in Job.

She Lived, Reigned, and died in Peace, and full of Glory; Her Sickness was accompanied with a deep Melancholy, (which some imputed to her care for the loss of the Earl of Essex) and at last would not admit of any Conference, but with the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom she Prayed Fervently, and when her own Speech failed her, which was the day before she died, she manifested by lively Signs of lifting up her Hands and Eyes at his Prayers and Holy Speeches, how she rejoiced with the Apostle, that she had fought a good Fight, finished her Course, and kept the Faith, hoping for the Crown of Righteousness, that the Lord the righteous Judge had laid up for her against that great day. And so on the 24th day of March, being the last day of the year 1602. she yielded up her Soul to God, having lived sixty nine years, six months, and seven days, and gloriously Reigned fourty four years, four months, and seven days: As well beloved, and as much lamented as ever was Prince; Admired, Favoured, and Feared as the Worlds wonder, and Heavens Darling: Being the last in order of those Monarchs who had long Reigned over the South part of this Island, and the greatest in Fame that ever Ruled before her, as if all their Virtues had made a confluence in her, that so glorious a Monarchy might not have end, but with so glorious a period.

Her Body was Embalmed, Wrapped in Lead, and brought from Richmond (whither she had retired at the end of January) to Whitehall, from whence on the 28th of April following, it was carried in great Solemnity, into the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's at Westminster, and was there Interred in the Vault of her Grandfather, King Henry the Seventh, in his most Magnificent and Beautiful Chappel, where our Renowned Sovereign King James, in admiration of her rare Virtues and Excellencies, hath built her, (near the place of her Sister Queen Mary's Burial) a Princely Monument Inscribed with these ensuing Epitaphs of her Greatness, and the Actions of her Reign, to the propagating of her Renown unto all Succeeding Ages.

Memoria Sacrum.

Religione ad primævam sinceritatem Restaurata, &c.

In English thus

Sacred

Sacred unto Memory.

Speed. fo.
1217, 1218.

Religion to its primitive sincerity restored, Peace thoroughly settled, Coin to the true value Refined, Rebellion at home extinguished, France near Ruine by Intestine Mischiefs, Relieved; Netherlands Supported, Spain's Armado Vanquished; Ireland, with Spaniards Expulsion, and Traiterous Coertion, Quieted; both Universities Revenues, by a Law of Provision, exceedingly augmented: Finally, all England Enriched, and fourty five years most prudently governed. Elizabeth, a Queen, a Conqueress, a Triumphter, the most devoted to Piety, the most Happy, after Seventy years of her Life, quietly by Death departed, hath left here, (in this most Famous Collegiate Church, which by her was Established, and Re-founded) these remains of her Mortality, untill at Christscall they shall again rise Immortal.

She Died XXIV. March, the year of Salvation MDCII.
Of her Reign XLV. of her Age LXX.

For an Eternal Memorial.

Unto Elizabeth, Queen of England, France and Ireland; Daughter of King Henry VIII. Grand-Child to King Henry VII. Great-Grand-Child to King Edward IV. The Mother of this her Country, the Nurle of Religion and Learning: For perfect Skill of very many Languages, for Glorious Endowments as well of mind as Body, and for Royal Virtues, beyond her Sex,

A Prince Incomparable.

James of Great Brittain, France and Ireland King, Inheritor both of her Virtus and Kingdoms, to her so well deserving, Piously hath this Erected.
Consorts both in Throne, and in Grave, here rest we two Sisters Elizabeth and Mary, in Hope of our Resurrection.

Nota.

It is very remarkable, that Thursday hath been a Fatal day to King Henry the Eighth and all his Posterity. For himself Died on Thursday the 28th of January King Edward on Thursday the sixth of July, Queen Mary on Thursday the seventeenth of November, and Queen Elizabeth on Thursday the Twenty Fourth of March.

James

James, the first Monarch of the whole Island of Great-Brittain; Uniting, under one and the same his most Glorious Crown, the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Immediately upon the Death of Queen Elizabeth, King James the Sixth, King of Scotland, was proclaimed, by Sound of Trumpet, by the Name of James the First, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. First at Whitehall, and then at Cheapside-Cross, in presence of all the Lords of the Council, and others of the Nobility, with a general Acclamation of all sorts of People.

That his Title was most just, no man can deny, being sprung from the United Roses of Lancaster and York, King Henry the Seventh, and Queen Elizabeth his Wife; whose Issue by the Male, failing in the late Deceased Queen Elizabeth, was the of Blessed Memory, the Off-spring of Margaret their Eldest Daughter, was the next Heir, which Lady Married unto James, the Fourth King of Scotland, by him had Issue King James the Fifth, whose only Daughter Queen Mary, was Mother of this our Monarch.

This King James, receiving Intelligence of Queen Elizabeth's Death, prepared himself hitherward, and on the 6th. of April came to Berwick, and to London upon the seventh of May: In all the places he was joyfully received; and at Stanford-hill near to Totnam-High-Cross in Middlesex, the City of London represented in the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, with 500 choice Citizens, all in Chains of Gold, and very well mounted met his Majesty, and with all Solemn Observance attended him, unto the Charter-house near Smithfield, which was most sumptuously furnished for his Royal Entertainment.

Then Preparations were made for his Coronation, and the day for it was the Feast of St. James, the 25th of July 1603. which was Celebriously kept, with all Solemn performance, and Ancient Rites of the English Kings, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's in Westminster: And the Sacred Oyle was poured upon the Royal persons of both King James, and Queen Ann his Consort, by the most Reverend Prelate Whitgift Archbishop of Canterbury.

There are many scandalous Reports spread about the Death of this Politick and Peaceable King, as that he was Poisoned, as the Duke of Richmond and Marquis of Hamilton had been before: But his Dead Body being opened, there were no signs of Poison found at all, but his Inward parts were all Sound, only his Spleen a little faulty, which possibly might be the cause of his falling into an Ague; of which Ague, after a Months Languishment, no Remedies proving successful to him, he Died at Theobalds, on the 27th of March 1625. in the Nine and Fiftieth year of his Age, having Reigned 22 years compleat.

His Body was conveyed by Torch-light from Theobalds to Denmark-house, where having rested from the 23th of April to the Seventh of May, it was then carried to Westminster, and there Interred in the Chappel-Royal, with Great, but very Mournful Solemnity.

King James Married Ann, Daughter to Frederick the Second, King of Denmark, His Wife, and the Marriage was there Solemnized in the year 1589. By her he had two Sons and one Daughter Born in Scotland; and two other Daughters born in England. She died at Hampton-Court, the second of March 1619. and was Buried at Westminster.

N

Henry

His Issue.
1 Henry.

Henry, Prince of Scotland, the Eldest Son of this Happy Royal Pair, was Born on the Nineteenth of February, 1594. to whom Queen Elizabeth was Godmother, and sent Robert Earl of Essex for her Deputy. He Lived Eighteen years Eight Months, and Seventeen days, and on the sixth of November 1612. between seven and eight a Clock at Night, at his Court of St. James's he died. Some reported he was Poisoned by Grapes presented to him, some by Gloves; but this cannot be ascertained: But he was seized with a Malignant Fever, which was very Reigning that year almost all the Land over. And it seems Divine Providence had ordained it should be said of him;

Hunc tantum terris offendunt Fata; nec ultra esse sinent.

His Corps was drawn in a Charriot to the Abbey Church at Westminster, and there Interred, in the Chappel Royal, on the seventh of December following.

2 Charles.

Charles, their second Son, and our late Martyr, was Born at Dunferling in Scotland on November the nineteenth 1600. But in so much weakness, that his Baptism was hastened without the usual Ceremonies. But of him we shall come to speak more in the next Chapter.

3 Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, their Eldest Daughter, was Married to Frederick the Fifth of that Name, Count Palatine of the Rhine, by whom she had several Children both Sons and Daughters. The Marriage of this Prince's was Solemnized in the Chappel at Whitehall. She was Attired all in White, having a Rich Coronet of Gold upon her Head, her Hair hanging down at length, Curiously beset with Pearls, and inestimable Diamonds: Her Train supported by Twelve Young Ladies all in White. This was on the fourteenth of February 1612. And in 1621. the Count Palatine her Husband was Elected King of Bohemia by the States of that Kingdom; but soon after, he was drove from thence by the Emperor, with his Wife and Children, and was deprived of his Patrimony the Palatinate.

4 Mary.

Mary, their second Daughter, and fourth Child, died at about three years Old.

5 Sophia.

Sophia, Their Youngest Daughter, and last Child, died the next day after she was Born; who, with her Sister Mary, was Buried with great Solemnity, in the Chappel Royal at Westminster.

And now come we to speak of King Charles the First.

An.D. 1625. Charles the First, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Charles 1.

King James Dying in the Morning, the same day in the Afternoon, Charles, Prince of Wales, his only Son then Living, was Proclaimed King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, with the general Acclamation of all people.

After the Celebrating of his Father's Funeral, at which he himself was Principal Mourner, he next hastened the coming over of his Queen; the Prince's Henrietta Maria, Youngest Daughter of Henry the Fourth, Surnamed the Great, to whom on Sunday, the first of May, by Proxy, the Duke of Cleveraux, he was Married at the Church of Nostredame in Paris, the Espousals being performed by the Cardinal Richelieu. On Trinity-Sunday late at night the Queen came to Dover, and the King, early the next Morning, went to her, and received her with the highest Testimonies of Affection, and the same day they came to Canterbury, where their Nuptials were with all possible Magnificence compleated, the Duke of Cleveraux surrendering his Royal Charge to the King. The sixteenth of June they came

came to Somerset-house, and the third day after their Arrival, their Marriage was declared at Whitehall, with great Acclamations of Joy.

The Solemnities of the King's Coronation were performed on the second of February following; but the King omitted his Triumphant Riding through the City from the Tower to Whitehall, partly to save the Charges thereof, and partly to prevent the danger of Popular concourse, for still some remaining Dreggs of the Plague continued.

His Coronation

His Death, as it was Unjust and Damnable in the Act, so its parallel is not to be found in all the Records of History; nor is it less Affective and Dreadful for me to mention, than it will (and must needs) be detestable for future Ages to Read. Many Kings have fell by the Hands of Violence before him, and have met with private Stabbs, and Pistolls, Poisons, and Stranglings, and the like: But this Royal Prince, (who was Second to none for Piety and Vertue) some of his wicked and Rebellious Subjects were resolved to make the First to Die a Martyr for the Cause of God, in the maintenance of his True Religion, and Defence of the Just Liberties of his People. And in a publick mock Tryal, by a pretended High Court of Justice, he was formally and solemnly Sentenced to be put to Death, by Severing off his Head from his Body. And accordingly on that Fatal Thirtieth of January 1648. the King was brought through the Banqueting-House to the Black and small Scaffold, where, after some short Addresses to God, and Expressions of his Hopes in Death, he Kneeled down before the Block, as at a Desk of Prayer, and meekly submitted his Crowned Head to the pleasure of his God, to be Profaned by the Axe of the Disguised Executioner; which was suddenly Severed from his Body by one strong Stroke. So Fell CHARLES the First, and with him expired the Glory and Liberty of three Nations.

He is Beheaded

He Died in the 49th year of his Age, having Reigned Twenty three years, Ten months, and some few days.

When his Royal Head was off, the Executioner held it up, shewing it to the people; and then with the Body it was put into a Coffin covered with Black Velvet, and conveyed into his Lodging at Whitehall, and from thence carried to St. James's, where his Body was Embalmed, and put in a Coffin of Lead, and there lay a Fortnight to be seen by the people; and the Wednesday Sevensnight after, his Corps was delivered chiefly to the care of four of his Servants, viz. Mr. Herbert, Captain Anthony Mildmay, his Sewers, Captain Preston, and John Joyner, who, Cloathed in Mourning, accompanied the Hearse that night to Windsor, and placed it in that which was formerly his Bed-chamber; next day it was removed into the Dean's-hall, where it continued till three in the Afternoon, about which time came the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Hartford, the Marquess of Dorchester, and the Earl of Lindsey, having obtained an Order from the Parliament for the Decent Interment of their Royal Master: And in the middle of the Quire in a Vault, (wherein it is thought the Body of Henry the Eighth, and his Consort, the Lady Jane Seymour lye :) They Interred the Body of this King with this Inscription on the Coffin.

CHARLES King of England MDCXLVIII.

Princeps, ne prisco natus ab Inacho; nil Interest, an pauper, & infima de gente: Sub dio Jacebit, victima nil misereantis Orci.

He was Married to Mary, the Daughter of Henry the Fourth, King of France, in the first year of his Reign (as you have already heard :) She Outlived the miserable end of her Husband Twenty one years: And in the year 1669. whilst our Sovereign that now is, was taking his Divertisement, with his Brother the Duke of York, in the New-Forest in Hampshire, they both received an Express of the death of their Mother, the Queen Dowager of England, who died at Columbee the last of August, and was Buried in St. Dennis in November following.

His Queen.

The

His Issue.
1 Henry.

Henry, Prince of Scotland, the Eldest Son of this Happy Royal Pair, was Born on the Nineteenth of February, 1594. to whom Queen Elizabeth was Godmother, and lent Robert Earl of Essex for her Deputy. He Lived Eighteen years Eight Months, and Seventeen days, and on the sixth of November 1612. between seven and eight a Clock at Night, at his Court of St. James's he died. Some reported he was Poisoned by Grapes preferred to him, some by Gloves; but this cannot be ascertained: But he was seized with a Malignant Fever, which was very Reigning that year almost all the Land over. And it seems Divine Providence had ordained it should be said of him;

Hunc tantum terris ostendunt Fata, nec ultra esse sinent.

His Corps was drawn in a Charriot to the Abbey Church at Westminster, and there Interred, in the Chappel Royal, on the seventh of December following.

a Charles.

Charles, their second Son, and our late Martyr, was Born at Dunferling in Scotland on November the nineteenth 1600. But in so much weakness, that his Baptism was hastened without the usual Ceremonies. But of him we shall come to speak more in the next Chapter.

3 Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, their Eldest Daughter, was Married to Frederick the Fifth of that Name, Count Palatine of the Rhine, by whom she had several Children both Sons and Daughters. The Marriage of this Princefs was Solemnized in the Chappel at Whitehall. She was Attired all in White, having a Rich Coronet of Gold upon her Head, her Hair hanging down at length, Curiously beset with Pearls, and inestimable Diamonds: Her Train supported by Twelve Young Ladies all in White. This was on the fourteenth of February 1612. And in 1621. the Count Palatine her Husband was Elected King of Bohemia by the States of that Kingdom; but soon after, he was drove from thence by the Emperor, with his Wife and Children, and was deprived of his Patrimony the Palatinate.

4 Mary.

Mary, their second Daughter, and fourth Child, died at about three years Old.

5 Sophia.

Sophia, Their Youngest Daughter, and last Child, died the next day after she was Born; who, with her Sister Mary, was Buried with great Solemnity, in the Chappel Royal at Westminster.

And now come we to speak of King Charles the First.

An.D. 1625. Charles the First, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Charles I.

King James Dying in the Morning, the same day in the Afternoon, Charles, Prince of Wales, his only Son then Living, was Proclaimed King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, with the general Acclamation of all people.

After the Celebrating of his Father's Funeral, at which he himself was Principal Mourner, he next hastened the coming over of his Queen; the Princefs Henrietta Maria, Youngest Daughter of Henry the Fourth, Surnamed the Great, to whom on Sunday, the first of May, by Proxy, the Duke of Cleveraux, he was Married at the Church of Notre-dame in Paris, the Espousals being performed by the Cardinal Richelieu. On Trinity-Sunday late at night the Queen came to Dover, and the King, early the next Morning, went to her, and received her with the highest Testimonies of Affection, and the same day they came to Canterbury, where their Nuptials were with all possible Magnificence compleated, the Duke of Cleveraux surrendering his Royal Charge to the King. The sixteenth of June they came

came to Somerset-house, and the third day after their Arrival, their Marriage was declared at Whitehall, with great Acclamations of Joy.

The Solemnities of the King's Coronation were performed on the second of February following; but the King omitted his Triumphant Riding through the City from the Tower to Whitehall, partly to save the Charges thereof, and partly to prevent the danger of Popular concourse, for still some remaining Dreggs of the Plague continued.

His Coronation

His Death, as it was Unjust and Damnable in the Act, so its parallel is not to be found in all the Records of History; nor is it less Affective and Dreadful for me to mention, than it will (and must needs) be detestable for future Ages to Read. Many Kings have fell by the Hands of Violence before him, and have met with private Stabbs, and Pistolls, Poisons, and Stranglings, and the like: But this Royal Prince, (who was Second to none for Piety and Vertue) some of his wicked and Rebellious Subjects were resolved to make the First to Die a Martyr for the Cause of God, in the maintenance of his True Religion, and Defence of the Just Liberties of his People. And in a publick mock Tryal, by a pretended High Court of Justice, he was formally and solemnly Sentenced to be put to Death, by Severing off his Head from his Body. And accordingly on that Fatal Thirtieth of January 1648.

King was brought through the Banqueting-House to the Black and small Scaffold, where, after some short Addresses to God, and Expressions of his Hopes in Death, he Kneeled down before the Block, as at a Desk of Prayer, and meekly submitted his Crowned Head to the pleasure of his God, to be Profaned by the Axe of the Disguised Executioner, which was suddenly Severed from his Body by one strong Stroke. So Fell CHARLES the First, and with him expired the Glory and Liberty of three Nations.

He is Beheaded

He Died in the 49th year of his Age, having Reigned Twenty three years, Ten months, and some few days.

When his Royal Head was off, the Executioner held it up, shewing it to the people; and then with the Body it was put into a Coffin covered with Black Velvet, and conveyed into his Lodging at Whitehall, and from thence carried to St. James's, where his Body was Embalmed, and put in a Coffin of Lead, and there lay a Fortnight to be seen by the people; and the Wednesday Sevensnight after, his Corps was delivered chiefly to the care of four of his Servants, viz. Mr. Herbert, Captain Anthony Mildmay, his Sewers, Captain Preston, and John Joyner, who, Cloathed in Mourning, accompanied the Horse that night to Windsor, and placed it in that which was formerly his Bed-chamber; next day it was removed into the Dean's-hall, where it continued till three in the Afternoon, about which time came the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Hartford, the Marquess of Dorchester, and the Earl of Lindsey, having obtained an Order from the Parliament for the Decent Interment of their Royal Master: And in the middle of the Quire in a Vault, (wherein it is thought the Body of Henry the Eighth, and his Consort, the Lady Jane Seymour lye :) They Interred the Body of this King with this Inscription on the Coffin.

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His Queen

Their 1st.
Charles-
James.

The first Son of King Charles the First, by his Queen Mary, was Charles-James, Born at Greenwich on Wednesday the 13th of May 1628. She came with him before her time: But he died within two hours after his Birth, but yet not before he was Baptized.

2 Charles.

Their second Son was Born at St. James's the 29th of May 1630. and Christened Charles; he was afterwards Created Duke of Cornwall, and Prince of Wales, and is at present (and long may he so continue) our Illustrious and Dread Sovereign.

3 James.

Their third Son was Born at the same place October the 13th. 1633. and was Baptized James, and Entitled the Duke of York by his Majesties command at his Birth, and was afterwards so Created.

4 Henry.

Their fourth and last Son was Born at St. James's too, on the 8th of July 1639. and Christened Henry, and afterwards Created Duke of Gloucester. But he died of the Small Pox, in September 13. 1660. a few Months after the Happy Restoration of his Brother to his Imperial Throne: Of whom we may justly say,

Hunc tantum terris ostendunt Fata, nec ultra esse sinunt.

5 Mary.

Their Eldest Daughter, was Born the 4th of November 1631. and Named Mary Afterwards Married to Count William of Nassau, Eldest Son to Henry Prince of Orange, by whom she was left a Widdow, and a short time after the Mother of the now Prince of Orange: But coming over to Visit her Brothers, here at the place of her Nativity, she died also of the Small Pox, the 24th of December 1660.

6 Elizabeth.

Their second Daughter was Born, the 28th of January 1635. and Named Elizabeth, but she died at Carisbrook in the Isle of Wight, the 8th of September 1650. the same place of her Father's Captivity, being removed thither by her Father's Murthcers, and for very Grief (as is generally reported) at his unfortunate death.

7 Ann.

Their third Daughter Ann, was Born the Seventeenth of March 1635. but died very Young.

8 Katharine.

Their fourth Daughter was Christened Katharine, but she died almost as soon as Born.

9 Henrietta.

Their Youngest Daughter Henrietta, was Born June the 16th. 1644. at Exeter; and afterwards conveyed by her Governess the Lady Dalkeith into France, where she Married the Duke of Anjou and Orleans, only Brother to the now King of France: She in the year 1670. made a Visit (which proved to be her last) to her two Brothers, at Dover, and upon her return soon after, to the great grief and surprise of the Court of England, she died suddenly.

And now let us see how the wonderful Providence of God hath preserved our now Gracious Sovereign from the Hands of his Fathers Bloody Murthcers, and at last Happily Seated him on his Rightful Throne; to the shame as well as astonishment of all his Adversaries; and to the Restoration of a Firm and Settled Peace to a Joyful people, that had so long been harassed and wasted, even almost to a Desolation, by the several Trumps of an Usurped Government.

Charles

CHARLES the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Defender of the Faith, &c.

King Charles the First having thus lost his Life on the 30th day of January 1648. This our Charles the Second, his Eldest Son then Living, by Indisputable Right succeeded to His Father's Crown and Dominions; and then was in the 18th year of his Age. But the Solemnities of a due Proclaiming Him the next Immediate Successor could not possibly then be performed, by reason of the Faction, (if I may not more properly say Legion of Factions, for there were many) that then ruled in the State.

But however on the second of February, the following Proclamation was Printed, and thrown about the Streets of London.

WE the Noblemen, Knights, Judges, Lawyers, Gentlemen, Freeholders, Merchants, Citizens, Yeomen, Seamen, and other Freeman of England, do, according to our Allegiance and Covenant by these Presents, Heartily, Joyfully, and Unanimously acknowledge, and Proclaim, the Illustrious Charles, Prince of Wales, next Heir of the Blood Royal to his Father King Charles (whose late wicked and Traiterous Murther we do from our Souls abominate, and all Parties and Contents thereunto) to be by Hereditary Birthright, and Lawful Succession, Rightful, and Undoubted KING of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; and that we will Faithfully, Constantly, and Sincerely, in our several Places and Callings Defend and Maintain his Royal Person, Crown and Dignity with our Estates, Lives, and last drop of our Bloods, against all Opposers thereof; whom we do hereby declare to be Traitors and Enemies to His Majesty and His Kingdoms. In Testimony whereof we have caused these to be Published and Proclaimed throughout all Counties and Corporations of this Realm, the first day of February, in the first year of His Majesties Reign,

*A Proclamation
Proclaiming
Prince
Charles to be
King of Eng-
land.*

God Save King CHARLES the Second.

And

Their Issue.
1 Charles-James.

The first Son of King *Charles* the First, by his Queen *Mary*, was *Charles-James*, Born at *Greenwich* on *Wednesday* the 13th of *May* 1628. She came with him before her time: But he died within two hours after his Birth, but yet not before he was Baptized.

2 Charles.

Their second Son was Born at *St. James's* the 29th of *May* 1630. and Christened *Charles*; he was afterwards Created Duke of *Cornwall*, and Prince of *Wales*, and is at present (and long may he so continue) our Illustrious and Dread Sovereign.

3 James.

Their third Son was Born at the same place *October* the 13th. 1633. and was Baptized *James*, and Entitled the Duke of *Tork* by his Majesties command at his Birth, and was afterward so Created.

4 Henry.

Their fourth and last Son was Born at *St. James's* too, on the 8th of *July* 1639. and Christened *Henry*, and afterwards Created Duke of *Glocester*. But he died of the Small Pox, in *September* 13. 1660. a few Months after the Happy Restoration of his Brother to his Imperial Throne: Of whom we may justly say,

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God Save King CHARLES the Second.

And

The History of the Successions

And on the third of February in this same year, the King was Proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh; the Chancellor of Scotland Dictating to Lyon King at Arms the words of the Proclamation.

As also the Marquess of Ormond procured His Majesty to be publicly proclaimed King of Ireland.

On the first of January 1650 His Coronation was Solemnized at Scoone in Scotland (the place where the Kings of Scotland are usually Crowned:) The King being the 48th Monarch of that Kingdom there Crowned: It was performed with as much Pomp and Ceremony as the present State of things would permit; the Nobility going in their Robes, and carrying along with them the Crown, Sword, and Scepter: And after he had received the Regal Union, the Crown was set upon his Head.

The 29th May following (being the Kings Birth-day) was Celebrated in Scotland with great Solemnity and Feasting, and at night all the Streets Blazed with Bonfires, and the Cannons were Shot off from Sterling, Bruntland, and the rest of the Scotch Garrisons.

On the sixth of August following, the King comes unto England with his Royal Army by the way of Carlisle, and at his first Entrance upon English ground was Proclaimed King of Great-Britain at the Head of the Army with great Acclamations and Shooting off the Cannon, being then at Perth in Cumberland, and afterwards at every Market-Town through which he Marched. On the 22nd of August he came to Worcester, where after one or two Repulses by the Forces that kept that City, he quickly entered: But Cromwell soon after Surrounded it with his spreading Hosts, and the third of September that Fatal Fight began, at which the King was defeated, and forced to make his Escape to a place called White Chappell, which was some 25 Miles off: There His Majesty was necessitated to perforce a Wood-cutter; from thence he went to Madeley, and was fain to take up his Quarters there in a Barn for fear of a Discovery: Thence he got to Bosboret, where the most Celebrated Oak was Shelter: Next he was Conducted to Mr. Whittington's House at Moseley, with much difficulty and danger; and Colonel Lane of Banbury being advised how the King should make a further Progression, his Wife, Mrs. Jane Lane, upon pretence of assisting at her Sisters Childbed, was to Ride to Bristol and the King as her Servant to Ride before her; and so a Pais was procured. Thence he was conducted by my Lord Wilmot to Colonel Windham's House at Trent in Dorsetshire.

The Various Scenes of his Fortune,

Born at Horn,

And after this in his way to Salisbury, the King came to a Town called Mere; and from thence went to the house of one Mrs. Hide, at a Village called Heal. There Mr. Gunter, a Colonel, being informed of the business, undertook to provide a Bark at Bright-helmstead in Sussex, which he effected, and thither the King got in two days. And about five a Clock in the dark of the Morning on the 20th of October the King embarked, with my Lord Wilmot, and keeping the Shore all that day, in the Evening cross over, and at dark night Landed near Diep, in France. At Rodin the King had his Clothes changed by two English Merchants; and upon notice of his Arrival, the Queen Mother, and Duke of Orleans, and that whole Court went out to meet him, and Congratulate his wonderful deliverance.

And Abroad.

After the King had tarried in the Court of France between two and three years, he departed from thence towards Germany, and the first place of his Residence was at the Spah, afterwards he went to Colen, then to Fraquefort, and after some stay there they returned to Colen. Thence he removed to Flanders at the Invitation of Don John of Austria, Governor of the Low Countries for the King of Spain, who offered him in the Name of the Spanish King all possible Service and Assistance.

Thus was the King of three Great Kingdoms, forced to go from place to place, and had not any wherein long to lay His Head, Suitable to the Grandeur of His Birth and Inheritance; till at last, after many Varieties of Scenes of State, in the year 1660, April 22, a Free Parliament Assembling at Westminster, on May first, Voted, that according to the Ancient and Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom,

His Happy Restoration.

Proclaimed King, R.C. By Parliament.

CHARLES the Second is the Lawful and Undoubted King of these Nations: And the eighth of May following, by Order of Parliament, CHARLES the Second was at London with great Solemnity Proclaimed, The most Potent, Mighty, and Undoubted King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c. And the King May

of the KINGS of England.

May 23. set Sail for England from the Hague, and on the Friday following he Landed at Dover. On the 29th of May His Majesty made His Triumphal Cavalcade through the City of London, Meeting all imaginable Expressions of a Joyful Welcome from His People.

And upon Tuesday the 23th of April being St. George's day, Anno Domini 1661. The King was Crowned at Westminster by the Hands of Doctor Juxon Archbishop of Canterbury.

His Coronation.

The Poms and Proceedings of this Coronation, were conceived to have exceeded the Magnificences of all such former Solemnities, as being performed for a Prince that was so Miraculously restored to His people.

Thus being, to the Joy of all his good and Loyal Subjects, peaceably Settled in these His Birth-right Kingdoms; Katharina, Daughter of John the Fourth King of Portugal, and of Donna Lucia, (Daughter of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and John Emanuel Perez de Gusman,) Arrived at Portsmouth, the 14th of May 1662. and there she was Married to the King.

His Marriage.

F I N I S.